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Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta

Including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal

Volume IV

Section I: Coins of Awadh, by C. J. Brown, M.A.

Section II: Coins of Mysore and Miscellaneous Coins of South India, by J. R. Henderson, C.I.E., M.B., C.M.

Section III: Bombay, Rājputāna and Central India, by W. H. Valentine

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PREFACE

In 1906 Mr. Vincent Smith published Vol. I of the new *Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta,* including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. This volume contains the ancient and mediaeval coins of Northern and Southern India struck by foreign invaders and native rulers and corresponds to sections of Parts II and IV of the Catalogue by Mr. C. J. Rodgers (1894 and 1896). In 1907 and 1908 appeared Vols. II and III by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, *The Sultans of Dehli and Mediaeval Muhammadan States,* and *The Mughal Emperors*; these two volumes corresponded to Part I and a section of Part III of the earlier Catalogue. A fourth volume, to cover the modern series, was planned by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, and sections allotted to various collaborators. With the outbreak of war, all hope of publication was indefinitely postponed. Three of the contributors, Mr. C. J. Brown, Dr. J. R. Henderson, and Mr. W. H. Valentine, however, produced the sections allotted to them, and when funds once more became available, Sir John Marshall took steps to have the volume printed. As Mr. Nelson Wright found himself unable to undertake the general editorship of the volume, Sir John Marshall asked me to see it through the press.

With the simple straightforward series in Sections I and II my task was an easy one. Section III, however, was a much more serious matter, dealing, as it does, with series which have been very little studied. My knowledge of the Prinsep collection and of the very fine series of late Moghul coins in

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By William H. Valentine

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SECTION I

COINS OF AWADH

BY

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INTRODUCTION

History. The history of the Awadh dynasty and of its important dealings with the East India Company has yet to be written. The outstanding political events are not, however, in dispute, and may be summarized as follows. The founder of the dynasty was one Muḥammad Amīn, better known as Ṣ'ādat Khān, a Persian adventurer at the court of the Mughal Emperor Muḥammad Shāh; a Wazīr of the Empire, he was created Ṣūbahdār of Awadh in 1720, on the overthrow of the notorious Saiyad brothers, and soon afterwards made himself practically independent ruler in his province. His dominions included, beside the present province of Awadh or Oudh, the districts of Ghāzīpūr, Banāras and Gorakhpūr: to these were added in 1773 the districts of Ilahābād and Korā, and in the following year was annexed the tract of Rohilkhand. Ṣ'ādat Khān's son-in-law, Safdar Jang, succeeded him in 1739, being also created a Wazīr of the Empire, and the title becoming associated in the popular mind with the family, these rulers were henceforth known as the Nawāb-Wazīrs. Shujā'u-d-daula (1756–75), the third Nawāb-Wazīr, and his son Āṣafu-d-daula (1775–97) had important relations with the Company. The latter on his accession ceded the districts of Ghāzīpūr and Banāras to the Company, and shortly afterwards moved his capital from Faizābād to Lakhnau (Lucknow). In 1801, in the time of the Nawāb Ṣ'ādat 'Alī (1798–1814), Rohilkhand as well as the districts of Gorakhpūr, Ilahābād, and Korā were also ceded to the Company.

In 1818 the Governor-General, Lord Hastings, during a visit to the Nawāb Ghāzīu-d-dīn Ḥaidar, induced him to make himself independent of Dehlī by assuming the title of king. After some hesitation he was crowned on October 9, 1819 (18 Z'u-l-ḥijja, 1234). He was succeeded on the throne by his son, his brother, his brother's son, and grandson. The annals of the kingdom of Awadh consist almost entirely of a series of disputes, creditable to neither party, between the Company and the kings and their ministers. After thirty-seven years the kingdom ended with the forced abdication of Wājid 'Alī Shāh on February 12, 1856. On June 30, 1857, the Mutiny broke out in Lucknow.

The Coins. The district of Banāras, in which was situated the Mughal mint of Muḥammadābād-Banāras, opened in 1734, formed, as has been seen, part of the domains of the Nawāb-Wazīrs. From 1754

Shujā'u-d-daula was in more or less direct control of this mint until his death in 1775,[1] when it passed with the district into the hands of the East India Company. The latest rupee issued from the Banāras mint under Nawābī control is dated A.H. 1189–16 R. (= 1775 A.D.). The East India Company continued with slight modifications the style and legends (in the name of the Mughal Shāh 'Ālam) of the Nawābī rupees, but fixed the standard and retained Shāh 'Ālam's regnal year 17, as a guarantee of fineness, on coins of all succeeding years till the closing of the mint in 1819. But the Nawāb Āṣafu-d-daula also continued to strike rupees on which the mint name Muḥammadābād Banāras appears: on these the regnal year changed with the Hijrī year until A.H. 1201 (1785), when, following the Company's precedent, the regnal year 26 was fixed, and appeared on coins of all succeeding years until 1234, when the series ended. The rupees struck by the Nawāb between the years 1775–85 are not common, probably because rupees somewhat similar in fabric were also issuing from the Nawāb's mint at Ilahābād between the years 1190–18 R. and 1194–21 (*L. M. C.*, Nos. 4562 *a*–4562 *h*). The Banāras rupees of these years bear the characteristic fish (*machhlī*) and flag symbols on the reverse: the Hijrī date is below the last line on the obverse, and on most known specimens is wanting. Rupees of this type are known of 18 R., 19 R., 23 R., 1197–24, 25 R., 26 R.[2]

All these rupees bearing the 'fish' mark on the reverse were, and are still locally, known as *machhlīdār*, and, after the regnal year 26 became fixed, appear in records of the period as the '26 san' issue. Gold and copper of the same type were also struck, but there are none in this collection. That they were minted by Āṣafu-d-daula and his successors in Lucknow is proved by the two following pieces of evidence. Among the Calcutta mint records there is a letter dated

[1] Cf. *Note on the History of the E. I. C. Coinage, 1753–1835*, E. Thurston, *J.A.S.B.*, vol. lxii, 1893, pp. 52–84. In this note is revealed the interesting fact that the system of farming out the mints was adopted by the Emperor Farrukhsiyar's Dīwān, Ratan Chand, and that this led to a great deal of corruption and a fluctuation in the value of the rupee from year to year. By 1754 the Mughal Emperor can have had little hold upon the Banāras mint; the revenue derived from farming it—in 1757 for instance—almost certainly went into the coffers of the Nawāb-Wazīr.

[2] For the first two coins cited in the text cf. *B. M. C.* Nos. 1135–7. For coins of 23 R., 24 R., 25 R., cf. *L. M. C.* 4851 *a*–4851 *c*, and for the 26 R., cf. Part I, Nos. 1–3, in this catalogue. *B. M. C.* No. 1135 (1189–17 R.), and Nos. 1138–41 (1196–23 R., full, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth parts of a rupee) are very curious. They have the 'umbrella' on the reverse instead of the characteristic flag, also the position of the date on the obverse is different from that on other coins previous to 1202–26. Besides, the rupee of 23 R. in Lucknow is of the usual type. One might conjecture that these represent attempts on the part of the Mughal Shāh 'Ālam to assert his waning authority, or perhaps they are proofs—the complete series of 1196–23 R. support this—struck for the East India Company.

May 1803[1] from the Collector of Gorakhpūr, in which appears the following statement: 'It is the opinion of some sensible shroffs that in the course of the ensuing year it may be advisable to establish a mint at the town of Gorakhpur. In this case it is my opinion that the Lucknow sikka rupee of the 28 san [*sic*; obviously an error for 26 san] should be gradually introduced.'

In Thurston's note[2] appears also the following:

'By Regulation XLV, 1803, it was enacted that:—(Sect. ii) A silver coin to be denominated the Lucknow sikka rupee of the 45 san struck in the mint of Farrukhabad corresponding in weight and standard with the sikka rupee at present struck in Lucknow in the dominions of the Nawab Vizier, and thence denominated the Lucknow rupee, is hereby declared to be the established and legal silver coin in the provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the English East India Company.'[3]

It may be added that these *machhlīdār*'s are known in the Lucknow bazar, where they are plentiful, as Āṣafu-d-daula rupees. There is a fine series of them in this Collection (Part I, Nos. 1–117): a remarkable feature is the number of minutely differentiated varieties which appear from the year 1211 onwards, sometimes as many as four in one year (cf. Nos. 56–61). The purpose of these and of the frequent change in the ornaments on the reverse was probably to make forgery more difficult. The weights and sizes of these coins are not given in detail: the weight is almost uniform, ranging between 172–3 grains; the size varies between 0·85 and 0·95 of an inch.

Before leaving the coinage of the Nawāb-Wazīrs it should be mentioned that at various times they doubtless had control over other mints. From 1774–1801 the Barelī mint was in their hands, and from A.H. 1209–11 (1794–6) the name of the mint was changed on the coins from Qiṭ'a Barelī to Āṣafābād Barelī. But the series of coins issuing from the mints of Rohilkhand and the adjoining districts present a mass of difficulties and has not yet been properly examined. In A.H. 1188, after his victory over the Rohillas under Ḥāfiz Raḥmat, Shujā'u-d-daula issued a fine silver medal which has been described in *N. S.* xviii, p. 273 (Appendix).

The early coinage of Ghāzīu-d-dīn Ḥaidar as king marks the hesitation with which he assumed the regal insignia. The obverse

[1] Thurston, ibid., p. 64. [2] ibid., p.64.

[3] Care should be taken to distinguish the true Sikka rupee of Lakhnau, i.e. the 26 san *machhlīdār* from the 45 san rupee bearing the mint name Farrukhābād, which is also known in records as the 'Lucknow sikka rupee', for the reason given in the above Regulation. The Regulation embodies the determination of the Company to raise the debased coinage of the Farrukhābād mint, hitherto under the control of the Nawābs of that district, to the high standard preserved by the Nawābī coinage minted in Lakhnau.

of his earliest issue, A.H. 1234, is an almost exact copy of the '26 san' coins retaining the name of Shāh 'Ālam, and though the reverse bears the arms of Awadh, the date 26 is preserved (cf. Part II, Nos. 2, 3). Then appears an issue also dated A.H. 1234 with a couplet containing his own name with the title of king, but dated in the fifth year of his Nawābī (cf. Part II, Nos. 6–7). Finally appear coins similar in legends and style to the foregoing, but dated 1235–*aḥd*. Ghāzīu-d-dīn reckoned his first regnal year as starting from the 1st Muḥarram 1235. To celebrate his coronation the king had a fine silver portrait medal struck weighing 1,220 grains:[1] at the same time were probably struck two small silver pieces, of 21 and 10 grains respectively, bearing the king's name and titles only, and dated 1235-*aḥd*.[2] They are noteworthy as the only coins of Awadh differing in style from the prescribed pattern for the year: otherwise a complete uniformity is preserved in gold, silver, and copper, changes in style and inscription taking place simultaneously in all three metals. The four successors of Ghāzīu-d-dīn Ḥaidar each adopted their own couplet: Naṣīru-d-dīn Ḥaidar used two; these will be found given in full in the body of the Catalogue.

All five kings are said to have coined in gold the ashrafī, with its half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth parts, though all five denominations are known of Wājid 'Alī Shāh only.[3] The ashrafī or muhar usually weighs about 165 grains, though one of Wājid 'Alī Shāh's, dated 1270–8 R., weighs 187·34 grains.[4] In silver there were the rupee, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of a rupee. Usually the rupee die was made to serve for the smaller pieces, with the result that these frequently lack one and sometimes both dates (cf. Nos. 60, 74): in certain years Ghāzīu-d-dīn,[5] Naṣīru-d-dīn, and Wājid 'Alī Shāh had dies of the requisite sizes engraved. The rupee varies in weight between 169–172 grains.

In copper the fulūs of an average weight of 180–5 grains was the only copper coin struck by the first four kings. Wājid 'Alī Shāh in A.H. 1270–1 struck half, quarter, and eighth pieces, as well as a strange coin weighing 451·5 grains.[6]

Except for the coats of arms on the reverse, which show European influence, the Awadh coins are in weight and form the lineal successors

[1] For a description and illustration of this medal by H. N. Wright cf. *N. S.*, i, p. 11. It was also described by H. H. Wilson in *Num. Chron.*, vol. v, 1843, pp. 129–33.

[2] Cf. *N. S.*, xviii, § 112, p. 259, Nos. 8 and 9.

[3] For the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth parts cf. *N. S.* xviii, ibid., pp. 269–70.

[4] *N. S.*, ibid., p. 269. In A.H. 1270 an attempt to reform the coinage appears to have been made, both in style and fineness.

[5] *N. S.*, ibid., p. 262, No. 22; p. 272, Nos. 61, 62.

[6] *N. S.*, ibid., p. 272, No. 64.

of the Mughal issues, but, with the exception of Ghāzīu-d-dīn's coronation medal, entirely lack artistic merit.

Like the Mughals, the Awadh kings adopted high-sounding titles. Ghāzīu-d-dīn calls himself شاہ زمان 'King of the World', Amjad 'Alī uses the title عالم پناہ 'Refuge of the World'. The title 'Bādshāh' is used by Naṣīru-d-dīn, Muḥammad 'Alī Shāh, and Wājid 'Alī Shāh; the last even assumes the title سلطان عالم 'Sultan of the World'.

The mint-name Lakhnau is prefixed by various honorific titles: in the first two years of Ghāzīu-d-dīn's reign it is دار الامارۃ 'The seat of Government'; it is then changed to دار السلطنۃ 'The seat of Sovereignty'. Muḥammad 'Alī, in the first year of his reign, changed this to بیت السلطنۃ 'The abode of Sovereignty'. Wājid 'Alī, in A.H. 1267, first substituted Mulk Awadh for the name Lakhnau and then added to it the further title اخترنگر, derived from his poetic *takhalluṣ* Akhtar. To the name of the mint town Lakhnau, Ghāzīu-d-dīn added the name of the province صوبۃ اودھ: this remained till A.H. 1256, when Muḥammad 'Alī changed it to ملک اودھ.

The series of coins (Part I, Nos. 118–35) bearing the date 1229 26 R. and struck at the mint صوبۃ اودھ present great difficulties. I contend that, though bearing the date A.H. 1229 (1814 A.D.), they were not struck in that year but were issued by the rebel authorities in Lucknow during the mutiny in the years 1857–8. Wājid 'Alī Shāh had abdicated on February 12, 1856. On June 30, 1857, the Mutiny broke out and Brijīs Qadr, a son of Wājid 'Alī, was made Nawāb-Wazīr of Awadh—the title is important—by the mutineers. His mother Ḥazrat Maḥal acted as regent.

As against their having been struck in A.H. 1229 it may be noted:

(1) There was already the Muḥammadābād Banāras '26 san' coin struck in Lucknow in that year (cf. Part I, Nos. 95–7).

(2) A close examination of these Ṣūba Awadh coins shows that they are unconnected in point of style with the Muḥammadābād Banāras '26 san' coins: the arrangement of the obverse legend is quite different, the mint marks are different, and the style of the fish on the reverse is quite different.

(3) An examination of seven of the principal finds of Awadh coins in the United Provinces since 1903 reveals the fact that while royal Awadh and '26 san' Muḥammadābād Banāras coins occur together in the same find, and also these two classes along with Ṣūba Awadh coins, in no case have Ṣūba Awadh coins been found alone with the regular '26 san' issue.

(4) It is more likely that the designation صوبۃ اودھ was derived from the royal Awadh coins than vice versa.

To support the contention that the Ṣūba Awadh coins are later than the royal Awadh coins and were struck during the Mutiny:

(1) They are generally the best-preserved coins in the finds in which they occur—few show signs of hard wear—and they are usually in mint condition.

(2) The large number of varieties in this type of rupee point to irregular conditions of minting and an inability to keep pace with the demand: such conditions as must have prevailed during the Mutiny.

(3) The Lucknow sarrāfs still call the Ṣuba Awadh coins Brijīs Qadr rupees.

The contention is that these coins were minted in Lucknow by the rebel authorities from June 1857 until the recovery of the city by the English in March 1858.[1] Large quantities were required to pay the rebel soldiers; they would be sufficiently like the regular '26 san' coins—still current in the bazars—to satisfy the recipients, and during and after the Mutiny they would naturally be buried in large quantities.

Why then the date 1229? Attention has been called to the title Nawāb-Wazīr bestowed by the mutineers on Brijīs Qadr; the title of king was unpopular, as it had been assumed at the suggestion of the English by Ghāzīu-d-dīn Ḥaidar. A.H. 1229 was the date of his accession to the Nawābī, so it is possible that that date was chosen as the last year in which a Nawāb-Wazīr ruled who had been unshaken in his allegiance to the Dehlī house, whose fortunes seemed now once more in the ascendant. Ṣūba Awadh coins of this type are known also in gold and copper.

Finds. The coins in this and other museum collections in India have been derived largely from finds made in the United Provinces. Two of the largest of these, both unearthed in 1915, may be described. The larger of the two from Tiloi in the Rae Barelī district consisted of 3,706 rupees; of these 1,943 were '26 san' Muḥammādād Banāras rupees, 533 belonged to the Ṣūba Awadh class, 4 were miscellaneous, and the remainder were regal coins of Awadh. The second hoard, found in Lucknow itself, comprised 170 silver and 516 copper coins. The silver coins were as follows: Muḥammadābād Banāras 26 san, 1; Ṣūba Awadh, 4; kings of Awadh, 165; all the copper coins belonged to the kings of Awadh. This treasure was evidently concealed soon after the outbreak of the Mutiny.

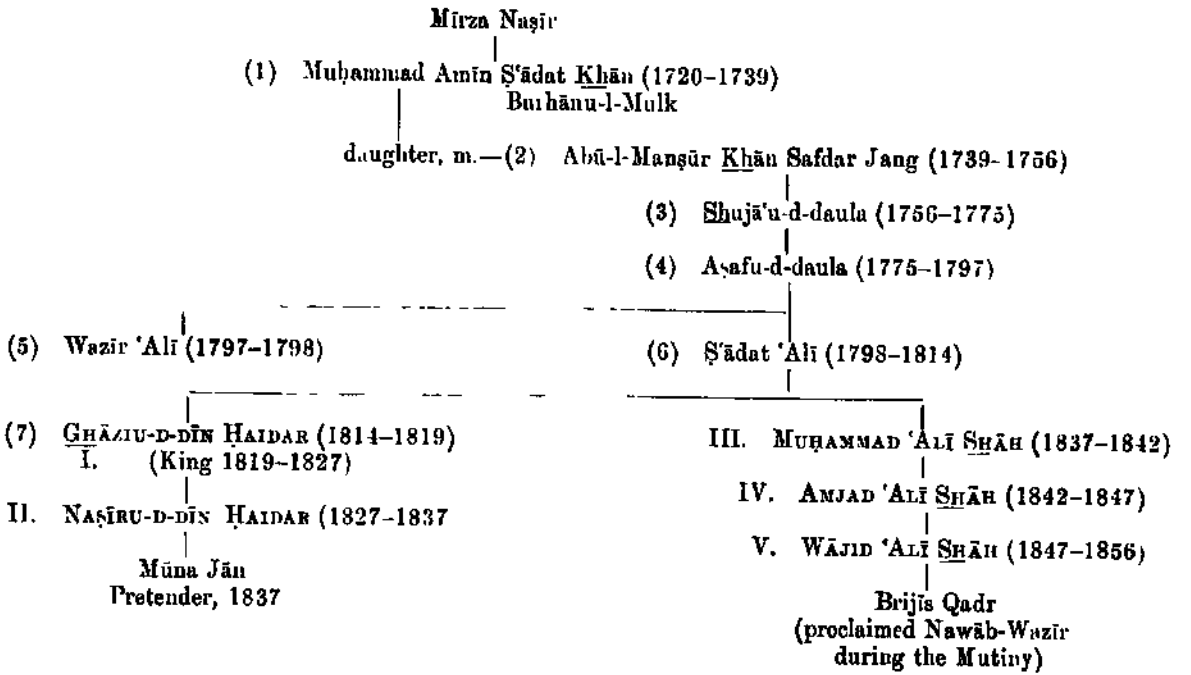
[1] Since this was written the attribution of these coins to Brijīs Qadr has been conclusively proved in a note, No. 225, *The Machhlīdār Ṣūbah Awadh Coins*, contributed by R. Burn to *N. S.*, xxxvi, p. 1. It may be noticed that the rebel leader in Barelī, Khān Bahādur Khān, struck coins during the Mutiny which imitate the Company's Farrukhābād rupees, but with the mint Barelī on the reverse.

ABBREVIATIONS.

B. M. C. . . .	*Catalogue of Mughal Coins in the British Museum*, London, 1892.
I. M. C. . . .	*Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.* Vol. III, Mughal Emperors, Oxford, 1908.
J. A. S. B. . . .	*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*
L. M. C. . .	*Catalogue of the Mughal Coins in the Lucknow Museum*, Oxford, 1920.
N. S.	*Numismatic Supplement to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*
R.	Regnal year.

The article on the Coins of the Kings of Awadh contributed by me in 1912, to *N. S.*, xviii, to which several references have been made, contains a useful though deficient catalogue, with three plates. Many statements in the article itself need modification or correction.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE NAWĀB-WAZĪRS AND KINGS OF AWADH



PART I

(I) COINS STRUCK IN LAKHNAU BY THE NAWĀBS OF AWADH 1775-1819, WITH THE MINT-NAME MUḤAMMADĀBĀD BANĀRAS.

(II) COINS STRUCK WITH THE MINT-NAME ṢŪBA AWADH.

I. COINS STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE MUGHAL EMPEROR SHĀH 'ĀLAM II WITH THE MINT-NAME MUḤAMMADĀBĀD BANĀRAS.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				**SILVER**
1[1]	بنارس	—	On flowered field	محمداباد
2	Banāras	26	الله محمد	مبمنت
3	Muḥam-madābād		شـــــــاه	جلوس ۲۶ مانوس
			باد	ضرب
			حامی دین شاه عالم	بنارس
			فضـــــــل	M.[2] 1 and 2 in loop of س of جلوس
			سایه کشور زد ز	M. 3 over سنه
			بر هفت سکه	M. 4 under سنه
				M. 5 to right of محمداباد
4	,,	1201	As on No. 1, but ۱۲۰۱	As on No. 1.
5		26	over کشور	
6	,,	1202	,,	,,
		26	۱۲۰۲	
7	,,	1203	,,	,,
7 a		26	۱۲۰۳	
7 b				
8	,,	,,	,,	,,
9				and M. 7 over M. 1.
10	,,	1204	,,	As on No. 1.
10a		26	۱۲۰۴	
11	,,	,,	,,	As on No. 8.

[1] The Hijrī date is to be found below the last line of the obverse inscription; cf. *Lucknow Museum Catalogue*, No. 4851 b; it appears on very few coins.

[2] M. = mint-mark; see table on p. 59.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
SILVER	Æ					
	12	Banāras Muḥammadābād	1205 26	As on No. 1, but ١٢٠٤	As on No. 1.	
	13	,,	1206	As on No. 4, but		
	14		26	١٢٠٦ and three dots under شاه		
	15		1207			
	16		26	١٢٠٧		Pl. I. 1.
	17			four dots under شاه		
	18		1208 26	١٢٠٨ one dot under شاه		
	19			but M. 8 under شاه		
	19			,, but four dots under شاه		
	20		1209	,,		
	20a		26	١٢٠٩ M. 9 under شاه		
	21		1210	,,		
	22		26	١٢١٠	and M. 6 over M. 1.	
	23			M. 8 under شاه	M. 10 below ضرب	
	24[1]		1211 26	١٢١١ M. 11 under شاه	As on No. 21.	
	25			As on No. 24, but two		
	26			dots instead of one in ن of دين		
	27			As on No. 24, but five dots under شاه		
	28					
	29			but four dots under شاه		

[1] No. 24 has a mark in the س of مانوس. As this letter in this series is usually off the coin it is difficult to say what variations this mint-mark undergoes.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				**SILVER**
30	Banāras Muḥammadābād	1212 26	As on No. 4, but ١٢١٢ M. 11 under شاہ, and four dots in ن of دین	
31	,,	,,	,, M. 11 under شاہ, and five dots in ن of دین	
31 a	,,	,,	,, but M. 11 under شاہ only.	
32	,,	1213 26	,, ١٢١٣ three dots under شاہ	
33	,,	,,	,, M. 12 under شاہ	and M. 13 over M. 1.
34 35 36	,,	1214 26	,, ١٢١٤ (1) three dots under شاہ (2) two dots under ن as usual. M. 6 over ی	As on No. 30. M. 8 in س of بنارس
37 38	,,	,,	,, (1) four dots under شاہ (2) three dots under ن M. 6 over ی	M. 14 in س of بنارس
39 40 41 41 a	,,	1215 26	,, ١٢١٥ (1) four dots under شاہ (2) three dots under ن M. 6 over ی	M. 14 in س of بنارس
42	,,	,,	,, ١٢١٥ (1) three dots under شاہ (2) two dots under ن M. 6 over ی	three dots in س of بنارس
43	,,	,,	but no M. 6. ,,	three dots in س of بنارس

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	44	Banāras	1216	As on No. 4.	As on No. 39.
	44a	Muḥammadābād	26	١٢١٦ Type of No. 39. M. 6 over ی	
	45	"	"	"	As on No. 43.
	46			but type of No. 43.	
	47				
	48	"	1217	"	As on No. 39.
	49		26	١٢١٧ Type of No. 39. M. 6.	
	50	"	"	"	As on No. 43.
				١٢١٤ Type of No. 43.	
	51	"	1218	"	As on No. 39.
	52		26	١٢١٨ Type of No. 39. M. 6.	
	53	"	"	"	"
				but date in very small figures, and only two dots under بن	
	54	"	"	"	As on No. 43.
	55			Type of No. 43.	
	56	"	1219	As on No. 4.	As on No. 30.
			26	١٢١٩ (1) five dots under شاہ (2) two dots under بن M. 6 over ی	
	57	"	"	"	"
	58			(1) four dots under شاہ (2) two dots under ین	
	59	"	"	"	"
				(1) three dots under شاہ (2) two dots under ین	
	60	"	"	"	"
	61			(1) no dots under شاہ (2) two dots under ین	and M. 15 in س of بنارس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				SILVER
62	Banāras	1220	As on No. 4.	As on No. 30, and M. 15
63	Muḥam-	26	١٢٢٠	in س of بنارس
64	madābād		Type of No. 56.	
65			M. 6.	
66	"	"	"	"
67			Type of No. 60.	
68	"	1221	"	"
69		26	١٢٢١	
			Type of No. 56.	
			M. 6.	
70	"	"	"	"
71			Type of No. 60.	
72	"	1222	"	"
		26	١٢٢٢	
			Type of No. 56.	
			M. 6.	
73	"	"	"	"
74			Type of No. 60.	
75	"	1223	"	"
		26	١٢٢٣	
			Type of No. 56.	
			M. 6.	
75 a	"	"	"	"
75 b			Type of No. 60.	
76	"	1224	"	"
77		26	١٢٢٤	
			Type of No. 56.	
			M. 6.	
78	"	"	"	"
			Type of No. 60.	
79	"	1225	"	"
80		26	١٢٢٥	
			Type of No. 56.	
			M. 6.	
81	"	"	"	"
82			١٢٢٥	
			Type of No. 60.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	83	Banāras Muḥammadābād	1225 26	As on No. 4. (1) M. 16 under شاہ (2) Two dots under ین	As on No. 30. No M. in س of بنارس
	84	,,	1226	,,	,,
	85		26	١٢٢٦ Type of No. 83. M. 6.	M. 17 in س of بنارس
	86	,,	,,	,, (1) M. 16 and one dot under شاہ (2) Two dots under ین	,,
	87				
	88	,,	1227	,,	,,
	89		26	١٢٢٧ Type of No. 83. M. 6.	but M. 15 in س of بنا س
	90	,,	,,	,, Type of No. 86.	,, M. 17 in س of بنارس
	91				
	92	,,	1228	,,	,,
			26	١٢٢٨ Type of No. 83. M. 6.	M. 15.
	93	,,	,,	,, Type of No. 86.	,, M. 17.
	94				
	95	,,	1229	,,	,,
			26	١٢٢٩ Type of No. 83. M. 6.	M. 15.
	96	,,	,,	,, Type of No. 86.	,, M. 17.
	97				
	98	,,	1230	,,	,,
			26	١٢٣٠ Type of No. 86.	M. 17.
	99	,,	,,	,, (1) M. 18 under شاہ (2) M. 19 under ین [1]	,, M. 17.
	100				

[1] M. 19 is really only the two dots of the ی supplemented by two crosses as ornaments.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				SILVER
101	Banāras	1231	As on No. 4.	As on No. 30.
102	Muḥammadābād	26	١٢٣١ Type of No. 99.	M. 17.
103	"	1232	"	"
104		26	١٢٣٢	M. 17 in س of بنارس
105			Type of No. 99.	
106	"	"	"	"
			(1) M. 18 and one dot under شاه (2) M. 19 under ن	
107	"	"	"	"
108			(1) M. 20 under شاه (2) Two dots under ن	
109	"	"	"	"
			(1) Six dots under شاه (2) Two dots under ين	
110	"	1233	"	"
111		26	١٢٣٣	M. 17.
112[1]			Type of No. 99.	
113	"	"	"	"
114			Type of No. 106.	M. 17.
115	"	"	"	"
116			Type of No. 107.	M. 15.
116a	"	"	"	"
			(1) M. 18 and one dot under شاه (2) Two dots under ين	M. 17.
117	"	1234	"	"
		26	١٢٣٤ Type of No. 107.	M. 15.

[1] No. 112 is a copper coin silver plated.

II. COINS STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE MUGHAL EMPEROR SHĀH 'ĀLAM II WITH THE MINT-NAME ṢŪBA AWADH.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	118[1]	اودہ	1229	الہ محمدباد	
	119	Awadh	26	شـــــاہ	
		Ṣūba		سایہ حامی دین شاہ عالم	جلوس ۲۶ مانوس
				مضـــــــــل	ضربـــــا
				۱۲۲۹	صوبہ
				بر هفت کشور سکہ زد	M. 4 under سنہ M. 21 and M. 2 over س of جلوس M. 22 over سنہ
				Var. 1. سا written without dots over بن in second line: ء to left of بن Two dots under می and also under بن	
	120			Var. 2. As on No. 118, but dots thus : under می	As on No. 118.
	121 **122**			Var. 4. As on No. 118, but two dots under بن only.	
	123			Var. 5. As on No. 118, but no dots under بن or می	
	124 **125**			Var. 7. As on No. 118, but one dot under بن and two dots under می	**Pl. I. 2.**

[1] The varieties of this type correspond with the numbers used for those varieties in the *Lucknow Museum Catalogue.*

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					SILVER
126	Awadh Sūba	1229 26	Var. 9. As on No. 118, but two dots thus ∴ under مى only.	As on No. 118.	
127			Var. 10. As on No. 118. شاه written inside ن of دين No dots under مى or ين		
128			Var. 12. As on No. 118, but شا with three dots above over ين : ء to left of Three dots under ين and two dots thus ∴ under مى		
129			Var. 13. As on No. 118, but two dots thus ∴ under ين only.		
130			Var. 14. As on No. 118, but two dots under ين and two dots under مى		
131			Var. 15. As on No. 118, but شاه to left of ين عالم to left of فضل Two dots under ين and one dot under مى		
132			Var. 16. As on No. 118, but M. 23 over ين and two dots under مى only.		
133			Var. 17. As on No. 132, but two dots under مى and under ين		
134			Var. 18. As on No. 132, but one dot under ين and two dots under مى M. 23.		

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	135	Awadh Ṣūba	1229 26	Var. 20. As on No. 118, but شا written thus. M. 23 over ين and no dots under ين or مى	As on No. 118.
	136[1]	?	1217 26	ل عالم بادشاه سـكـ ١٢١٧ هفت كشور M. 35.	مانوس ميمنت ٢ A ٢ سنه جلوس ضرب M. 4 under جلوس Pl. I. 3.

[1] The letter A on the reverse of this curious coin may be the first letter in the name of some European adventurer, or it may stand for Āṣafu-d-daula; the mint-name, unfortunately missing, would probably help towards its identification.

PART II

COINS OF THE KINGS OF AWADH

GHĀZĪU-D-DĪN ḤAIDAR

A.H. 1234–1243. A.D. 1819–1827.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Type D.	
A/ 1	Ṣūba Awadh Dāru-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1239 5	In triple circle, middle one of dots از فضل ذو المنن رب غازی الدین حیدر ۱۲۳۹ نسب شاه زمن سکه زد بر سیم و زر M. ج below حیدر Ornamented ground. **W.** 165·5. **S.** ·95.	Situate as obverse. *Arms of Awadh.* Two fishes facing one another enclose شنب and support a *katār*, surmounted by a crown. A tiger on either side with head turned outwards, holding a pennant, as supporters. A scroll beneath. Above: دار السلطنت لکهنو میمنت To right جلوس To left مانوس Below ضرب صوبه اوده **Pl. I. 4.**

GOLD

The couplet is as follows:

سکه زد بر سیم و زر از فضل رب ذو المنن
غازی الدین حیدر عالی نسب شاه زمن

Struck coin on gold and silver by the grace of the great and Almighty God.
Ghāzīu-d-dīn Ḥaidar, of lofty lineage, king of the world.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				Type A. In the name of the Emperor Shāh ʿĀlam II.	
SILVER	Æ 2 3 (ringed)	Ṣūba Awadh Dāru-l-amārat Lakhnau	1234 26	Var. 1. باد الہ محمد شاہ حامی دین شاہ عالم فضل ۱۲۳۴ سادہ کشور زد بر ہفت سکہ Ornaments in field. M. ج below شاہ M. 24 over ر of کشور **W.** 172. **S.** 1·05.	As on No. 1, but above دار الامارہ لکھنو and ۲۶ **Pl. I. 5.**
				The obverse of the above is a reproduction without the special ornaments, flag, fish, &c., of the reverse of the '26 San' issue of the Banāras mint in Shāh ʿĀlam's name. Cf. Part I, No. 1. The couplet is: سکہ زد بر ہفت کشور سادہ فضل الہ حامی دین محمد شاہ عالم باد شاہ Struck coin in the Seven Climes, the shadow of the divine favour, The defender of the faith of Muḥammad, the emperor Shāh ʿĀlam.	
	4	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 2, but M. 25 over ر of کشور **W.** 171.	As on No. 2.
	5 5a	"	"	Var. 3. As on No. 2, but M. 26 over ر of کشور **W.** 172.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Type B. In his own name, dating from his accession to the Nawābī in A.H. 1229.	
Æ				SILVER
6 7	Ṣūba Awadh Dāru-l-amārat Lakhnau	1234 5	Var. 1. As on No. 1, but date ١٢٣٤ M. ج below حيدر W. 172. S. 1·1.	As on No. 2, but ٥
8	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 1, but without M. ج W. 172.	,, Pl. I. 6.
			Type C. Dating from his coronation in A.H. 1234.	
9 10	,,	1235 aḥd	Var. 1. As on No. 1, but date ١٢٣٥ M. ج below حيدر and الدين written thus with two dots. W. 171. S. 1.	As on No. 2, but احد
11 12	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 9, but الدين written without dots. W. 171.	As on No. 9.
13	,,	,,	As on No. 9. ١٢٣٥ most of inscription wanting. W. 20·5. S. ·55.	,, but only part of arms and date احد سنة appear on the coin.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				Type D.	
SILVER	Æ				
	14 15 16 17	Şūba Awadh Dāru-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1236 2	Var. 1. As on No. 1, but date ١٢٣٦ M. ج under حيدر **W.** 172. **S.** 1.	As on No. 1, but date ٢
	18			Var. 2. As on No. 1, but without ج **W.** 171.	
	19 20 21 22		1237 3	As on No. 14, but date ١٢٣٧ M. ج under حيدر **W.** 171·5. **S.** 1.	but
	23 24 25		1238 4	As on No. 14, but date ١٢٣٨ M. ج under حيدر **W.** 171·5. **S.** 1·05.	As on No. 14, but ٣
	26 27		1239	Var. 1. As on No. 14, but date ١٢٣٩ M. ج under حيدر .. under ى of حيدر to left of ج **W.** 171·5. **S.** 1.	
	28			Var. 2. As on No. 14, but date ١٢٣٩ and larger script and .. of ى of حيدر ج ground. **W.** 171·5.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR				SILVER
29	Ṣūba Awadh Dāru-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1240 6	Var. 1. As on No. 14, but date ١٢٤٠. M. ج under حيدر الدين written thus without dots. W. 171. S. ·95.	As on No. 14, but ٦
30	"	"	Var. 2. As on No. 14, but date ١٢٤٠. and الدين written thus and larger script. W. 171·5.	"
31 32	"	1241 7	As on No. 14, but date ١٢٤١ M. ج under حيدر الدين without dots. W. 172. S. ·95.	" ٧
33 34 35	"	1242 8	As on No. 14, but date ١٢٤٢ M. ج under حيدر W. 171. S. 1.	" ٨
36	"	1243 9	but " ١٢٤٣ M. ج under حيدر W. 170. S. ·9.	" ٩

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER Æ			Type A.	
37[1]	Ṣūba Awadh Dāru-l-amārat Lakhnau	1234	As on No. 2.	As on No. 2, but
38		26	١٢٣٤ but without ج and without special ornament over ر of كشور	٢٦
			W. 183. **S.** ·9.	
			Type C.	
39	,,	1235	As on No. 11.	As on No. 9, but
40		aḥd	١٢٣٥ but without ج	احد
			W. 183·5. **S.** ·9.	**Pl. I. 7.**
			Type D.	
41	Ṣūba Awadh Dāru-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1236	As on No. 18.	As on No. 14, but
42		2	١٢٣٦	٢
			W. 183. **S.** ·85.	
43	,,	1237	,,	,,
		3	but ١٢٣٧	٣
			W. 182·5. **S.** ·9.	
44	,,	1238	,,	,,
		4	١٢٣٨	٤
			W. 184. **S.** ·9.	

[1] The copper follow the silver coins in every respect, except that they are much cruder, and are usually without the ornaments.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				COPPER
45	Ṣūba Awadh Dāru-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1239 5	As on No. 41. ١٢٣٩ **W.** 185. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 41, but ٥
46	"	1240 6	" ١٢٤٠. **W.** 182. **S.** ·85.	" ٦

II

NAṢĪRU-D-DĪN ḤAIDAR

A.H. 1243–1253. A.D. 1827–1837.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				Type A. In the name Sulaimān Jāh.	
SILVER	Æ **47** **48** **49**	Ṣūba Awadh Dāru-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1243 aḥd	In triple circle, middle one of dots: الہ جاہ سلیمان مرتبہ شاہ جہان سپہر ۱۲۴۳ زدہ ز لطف ہے بر ہر سکہ شا Ornamented ground. **W.** 171. **S.** 1.	Situate as obverse. *Arms* as in Ghāzīu-d-dīn's coin No. 1, but in middle of arms احد سنہ **Pl. I. 8.**
				The couplet is: بر ہر سکہ شاہی زدہ ز لطف الہ سپہر مرتبہ شاہ جہان سلیمان جاہ In the world by the grace of God, the royal coin has been struck With (the name of) the king of the world Sulaimān Jāh, the high exalted one.	
	50	,,	1244 aḥd	As on No. 47, but date ۱۲۴۴ **W.** 171·5. **S.** 1.	As on No. 47, but date احد (blurred).

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R				**SILVER**
51	Ṣūba	1244	As on No. 47, but date ١٢٤٤	As on No. 47, but
52	Awadh	2		
53	Dāru-s-salṭanat Lakhnau		**W.** 171·5. **S.** 1.	
54		1245		
55		2	but ١٢٤٥	
56			and M. 14 over شاه in second line.	
			W. 172. **S.** ·9.	

Type B. In the name Naṣīru-d-dīn Ḥaidar.

57		1246 3	بادشاه حیدر ١٢٤٦ مهدی نصیر الدین یب از فضل حق ظل اله نا سکه زد برسیم و زر ground of dotted ornaments. **W.** 172·5. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 47, but ٣

The couplet is:

سکه زد برسیم و زر از فضل حق ظل اله
نایب مهدی الدین بادشاه

Struck coin in silver and gold, under the grace and protection of God,
The Nā'ib of Mahdī, Naṣīru-d-dīn Ḥaidar the king.

58		1246 4	As on No. 57. ١٢٤٦	As on No. 47, but ٤
			W. 169·5. **S.** ·9.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 59	Ṣūba Awadh Dāru-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1247 4	As on No. 57, but ١٢٤٧ **W.** 153·5. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 47, but ٤
60 ½	,,	124– 4	,, ١٢٤– Top and bottom lines of inscription missing. **W.** 43. **S.** ·6.	,, ٤ **Pl. I. 10.**
61	,,	1247 5	,, ١٢٤٧	,, ٥
62	,,	1248 5	Var. 1. As on No. 57, but ١٢٤٨ **W.** 170. **S.** ·85.	,,
63 64	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 57, but ١٢٤٨ under نصير **W.** 172·5. **S.** ·95.	,,
65 66	,,	1248 6	As on No. 57, but ١٢٤٨ over نصير **W.** 171. **S.** ·85.	,, ٦
67 68	,,	1249 6	As on No. 57, but ١٢٤٩ under نصير **W.** 172. **S.** ·9.	,, ٦

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Type C.	
Æ				**SILVER**
69	Ṣūba Awadh Dāru-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1249 7	Within a border of rays. As on No. 57, but ١٢٤٩ under **W.** 172·5. **S.** 1.	Within a border of rays: *Arms.* Supporters, two tigers holding pennants as before, but the two fish enclose a *katār* instead of the regnal year. Crown instead of *katār* above fish, and umbrella surmounts crown. Inscription in one line round arms: ضرب صوبه اوده دار السلطنت لکهنو سنه جلوس مانوس
70		1250 7	As on No. 69, but ١٢٥٠. **W.** 172·5. **S.** ·95.	As on No. 69.
71 72 73		1250	As on No. 69, but ١٢٥٠. in ل of فضل M. 27 under نصير **W.** 171. **S.** ·9.	but **Pl. I. 9.**
74 $\frac{1}{16}$		1250	حيدر مهدی نصير ١٢٥٠ **W.** 11·5. **S.** ·5.	As on No. 69, but middle of arms only visible.
75		1251 8	Var. 1. As on No. 69, but ١٢٥١ under نصير **W.** 172. **S.** ·95.	but

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER.	Æ 76	Ṣūba Awadh Dāru-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1251 8	Var. 2. As on No. 69, but ١٢٥١ and cruder script. **W.** 170. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 69, but ٨
	77 78	,,	1252 8 (*sic*)	As on No. 69, but ١٢ in ل of ظل and ٥٢ in ق of حق **W.** 170·5. **S.** ·85.	,, ٨
	79	,,	1251 9	As on No. 69, but ١٢٥١ under نصير **W.** 172. **S.** ·95.	,, ٩
	80 81	,,	1252 9	Var. 1. As on No. 69, but ١٢٥٢ under نصير **W.** 171·5. **S.** ·9.	,,
	82	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 69, but ١٢٥٢ under نصير and finer script. **W.** 172. **S.** ·9.	,,
	83 84	,,	,,	Var. 3. As on No. 77, but ١٢٥٢ **W.** 170·5. **S.** ·95.	,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Type A.	
Æ				COPPER
85 86	Ṣūba Awadh Dāru-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1243 aḥd	As on No. 47, but without ornaments ١٢٤٣ **W.** 182·5. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 47, احد
87 88	,,	1244 aḥd	,, ١٢٤٤	,,
			W. 184. **S.** ·9.	
89	,,	1244 2	,, ١٢٤٤	,, ٢
			W. 189. **S.** ·85.	
			Type B.	
90 91	,,	1245 3	As on No. 57, but مهد written thus and date ١٢٤٥ over بن in second line, and all within dotted border, but no ornaments.	,, ٣
			W. 186. **S.** ·9.	**Pl. II. 1.**
92 93	,,	1246 3	As on No. 90, but ١٢٤٦	,, ٣
			W. 187·5. **S.** ·9.	
94	,,	1246 4	As on No. 90, but ١٢٤٦	As on No. 85, but ٤
			W. 186·5. **S.** ·9.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	95	Ṣūba Awadh Dāru-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1247 4	As on No. 90, but ١٢٤٧ **W.** 186. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 85, but ٣
	96	,,	1247 5	,, ١٢٤٧ **W.** 184·5. **S.** ·9.	,, ٨
	97 98	,,	1248 5	,, ١٢٤٨ **W.** 185. **S.** ·8.	,, ٨
	99	,,	1249 6	,, but ١٢٤٩ under نصر **W.** 185·5. **S.** ·85.	,, ٩
				Type C.	
	100	,,	1250 7	As on No. 90, but ١٢٥٠ under نصر **W.** 186·5. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 69.
	101	,,	,,	As on No. 71, ١٢٥٠ **W.** 149·5. **S.** ·85.	,,

This coin was probably once silvered over: it is struck from a rupee die.

III

MUḤAMMAD 'ALĪ SHĀH

A.H. 1253–1258. A.D. 1837–1842.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Type A.	
Æ 102 103	Ṣūba Awadh Baitu-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1253 aḥd	Var. 1. Within circle of rays زمان شـــاه در جهان محمد علی باد ۱۲۵۳ ســـــکه زد بجود و کرم M. 28 over جهان and to left of last line. **W.** 172·5. **S.** 1.	Within circle of rays. *Arms*: In centre one fish surmounted by numeral ۱: supporters, two women bare-headed, with hands supporting crown, and standing on scroll. Inscription reading round arms: ضرب صوبه اوده بیت السلطنت لکهنو سنه احد جلوس میمنت مانوس **Pl. II. 2.**
			The couplet is: بجود و کرم سکه زد در جهان محمد علی باد شاه زمان With grace and benevolence struck coin in the world, Muḥammad 'Alī, Emperor of the Age.	
104 105 106	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 102, but ۱۲ جهان ۵۳ written thus, and M. 29 over جهان **W.** 171.	As on No. 102.
107	,,	1254 aḥd	Var. 1. As on No. 102, but ۱۲۵۴ M. 30 over جهان **W.** 172. **S.** ·9.	,,

SILVER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ 108	Ṣūba Awadh Baitu-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1254 abd	Var. 2. As on No. 102, but M. 14 over جهان and M. 24 over date. **W.** 172.	As on No. 102.
	109	,,	,,	Var. 3. As on No. 107, but date ۱۲۵۴ جهان written thus. M. 29 over جهان **W.** 172.	,,
	110	,,	,,	Var. 4. As on No. 109, but in addition M. 31 in ن of زمان **W.** 171.	,,
	111	,,	,,	Var. 5. As on No. 109, but M. 32 in ن of زمان **W.** 171.	,,
	112 113	,,	1254 2	Var. 1. As on No. 107, but ۱۲۵۴ M. 24 over جهان **W.** 172. **S.** ·9.	,, but سنه ۲ and numeral above fish has disappeared.
	114 115	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 112, but no M. over جهان **W.** 172.	As on No. 112, but women wear hats.
	116	,,	1255 2	Var. 1. As on No. 107, but ۱۲۵۵ M. 30 over جهان **W.** 171. **S.** 1.	As on No. 114.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar				SILVER
117 118	Ṣūba Awadh Baitu-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1255< 2	Var. 2. As on No. 107, but ١٢٥٥ in last line over جود No distinctive M. on coin. **W.** 172.	As on No. 114.
119	,,	1255 3	As on No. 107, but ١٢٥٥ No. M. over جهان M. 14 to left of last line. **W.** 171·5. **S.** ·95.	,, but ٣
120	,,	1256 3	As on No. 119, but ١٢٥٦ **W.** 172. **S.** 1.	,,
			Type B.	
121 122	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1256 4	As on No. 119, but ١٢٥٦ M. 14 in last line. **W.** 171·5. **S.** 1.	As on No. 114, but ٣ and ملك اودة instead of صوبه اودة
123	,,	1257 4	,, ١٢٥٧ M. 33 in last line. **W.** 171·5. **S.** ·95.	As on No. 121. M. 14 beneath scroll. **Pl. II. 3.**
124	,,	1257 5	Var. 1. As on No. 119, but ١٢٥٧ M. 33 in last line. **W.** 172. **S.** 1.	,, but ٥ M. 14 beneath scroll.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	125	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-salṭanat Lakhnau	1257 5	Var. 2. As on No. 119, but ١٢٥٧, and M. 14. **W.** 172.	As on No. 121, but ٥, no M., and much cruder.
	126	,,	1258 5	Var. 1. As on No. 119, but ١٢٥٨ M. 33 in last line. **W.** 171·5. **S.** ·9.	,, but ٥ M. 14 below scroll.
	127	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 119, but ١٢٥٨, and M. 14. **W.** 172·5.	,, but no M., and cruder.

IV

AMJAD 'ALĪ SHĀH

A.H. 1258–1262. A.D. 1842–1847.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Ꝗ 127 a	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1262 5	Within circle of rays on ornamental ground: شاہ زمن عالم بناہ علی بتا ئید الہ ظل حق امجد ۱۲۶۲ ھ در جہان زد سکہ شا Five dots in ل of ظل **W.** **S.** ·9.	Within circle of rays. *Arms*: a fish surmounted by a crown, surmounted by an umbrella—two curved swords enclosing the whole. Inscription round arms: ضرب ملک اودہ بیت السلطنت لکھنو سنہ ۵ جلوس میمنت مانوس	**GOLD**
Æ 128[1] 129 130 131	,,	1258 aḥd	As on No. 127 a, but ۱۲۵۸ but no dots in ل of ظل **W.** 172. **S.** ·1.	As on No. 127 a, but احد **Pl. II. 4.**	**SILVER**

[1] The dies of all these four coins differ slightly—but not sufficiently, in my opinion, to constitute separate varieties.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	— *At*				
	132	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1259 ahd	Var. 1. As on No. 128, but ١٢٥٩ Four dots in ل of طلل **W.** 172·5. **S.** ·95.	As on No. 128.
	133			Var. 2. As on No. 128, but two dots over ق of حق missing. Five dots in ل of طلل **W.** 171.	
	134 135		1259 2	Var. 1. As on No. 132, ١٢٥٩ but **W.** 172. **S.** ·9.	
	136			Var. 2. As on No. 133, ١٢٥٩ **W.** 171·5.	
	137 138		1260 2	As on No. 132, but ١٢٦٠ **W.** 171·5. **S.** ·9.	
	139		1260 3	Var. 1. As on No. 132, but ١٢٦٠ **W.** 171·5. **S.** ·95.	
	140			Var. 2. As on No. 133, but ١٢٦٠ **W.** 172·5.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 141	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1261 3	Var. 1. As on No. 132, but ١٢٦١ **W.** 172. **S.** 1.	As on No. 128.
142 143	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 133, but ١٢٦١ **W.** 170-5.	,,
144	,,	1261 4	Var. 1. As on No. 132, but ١٢٦١ **W.** 172-5. **S.** -9.	,, but ٴ
145	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 133, but ١٢٦١ **W.** 171-5.	,,
146 147	,,	1262 4	As on No. 133, but ١٢٦٢ **W.** 171-5. **S.** 1.	,,
148 149	,,	1262 5	As on No. 128, but ١٢٦٢ Five dots in ل of فلل **W.** 172-5. **S.** -9.	,, 8
150 151	,,	1263 5	As on No. 148, but ١٢٦٣ **W.** 172. **S.** -9.	,,

SILVER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ **152**	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1258 aḥd	Within circle. As on No. 128, ١٢٥٨ but no ornaments. **W.** 184. **S.** ·8.	Within circle. As on No. 128. احد **Pl. II. 5.**
	153	"	125– –	but " ١٢٥– a very crude coin. **W.** 184. **S.** ·8.	No date on " coin.

WĀJID 'ALĪ SHĀH

A.H. 1263–1272. A.D. 1847–1856.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Type A.	
Ꝗ 153 a	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1264 aḥd	Var. 1. Within circle of rays. سلطان عالم بادشاه علی تائید اله ظل حق واجد ۱۲۶۴ فضـــــل سکه زد بر سیم و زر M. و to left of فضل Four dots in ل of ظل and in ل of فضل **W.** **S.** ·9.	Within circle of rays. *Arms*: Supporters, two mermaids holding clubs outwards and pennants inwards. Between staffs of pennants, a shield or boss in centre: above shield a crown surmounted by an umbrella: below, two swords and crossed clubs: a scroll beneath all. Around arms:— ضرب ملك اوده بيت السلطنت لكهنو سنه احد جلوس ميمنت مانوس **Pl. II. 6.**
			The couplet is:— سکه زد بر سیم و زر از فضل تائید اله ظل حق واجد علی سلطان عالم بادشاه Struck coin on gold and silver through the grace of the divine help Wājid 'Alī, the Sulṭān of the world, the monarch, the shade of God.	
			Type A.	
Ꝗ 154 155 155 a	,,	1263 aḥd	Var. 1. As on No. 153 a, but ۱۲۶۳ **W.** 172. **S.** 1·05.	As on No. 153 a.

GOLD

SILVER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	₹				
	156	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1263 aḥd	Var. 2. As on No. 154, but five dots in ل of ظل and in ل of نصل **W.** 170·5. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 153 a.
	157		1265 (*sic*) aḥd	As on No. 156, but ١٢٦٥ **W.** 171. **S.** ·95.	
	158		1264 2	Var. 1. As on No. 154, but ١٢٦٤ **W.** 170·5. **S.** ·95.	As on No. 154, but
	159			Var. 2. As on No. 156, but ١٢٦٤ **W.** 171·5.	
	160 **161**		1265 2	As on No. 156, but ١٢٦٥ **W.** 171·5. **S.** ·9.	
	162		1265 3	Var. 1. As on No. 154, but ١٢٦٥ **W.** 172. **S.** ·9.	
	163 **164** **165**			Var. 2. As on No. 156, but ١٢٦٥ **W.** 171.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				SILVER
166 167	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	1266 3	Var. 1. As on No. 156, but ١٢٦٦ حق written thus. **W.** 171·5. **S.** 1.	As on No. 154, but ٣
168	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 156, but حق written thus. **W.** 172·5.	
169	,,	1267 (*sic*) 3	As on No. 156, but ١٢٦٧ حق written thus. **W.** 170·5. **S.** ·95.	
170 171	,,	1266 4	As on No. 156, but ١٢٦٦ حق written thus. **W.** 171. **S.** ·9.	but
172	,,	1267 4	Var. 1. As on No. 156, but ١٢٦٧ حق written thus. **W.** 172. **S.** 1.	
173	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 156, but حق written thus. **W.** 171·5.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				Type B.	
SILVER	Æ 174[1]	Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1267 5	As on No. 156, but ١٢٦٧ < حق written thus. **W.** 172. **S.** ·95.	As on No. 154, but inscription around arms as follows:— ضرب ملك اودة اخترنگر سنة ٥ جلوس ميمنت مانوس **Pl. II. 7.**
				Type C.	
	175	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1267 5	Var. 1. As on No. 154, but ١٢٦٧ < حق written without dots. **W.** 171·5. **S.** 1.	As on No. 154, but inscription around arms as follows:— ضرب بيت السلطنت لكهنو ملك اودة اخترنگر سنة ٥ جلوس ميمنت مانوس
	176 177 178	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 154, but date ١٢٦٧ < and five dots in ل of ظل and four in ل of فضل حق written without dots. **W.** 171·5.	As on No. 175.
	179	,,	,,	Var. 3. As on No. 156, but ١٢٦٧ < حق written thus. **W.** 171.	
	180	,,	,,	Var. 4. As on No. 154, but ١٢٦٧ < M. 34 in ل of ظل and in ل of فضل حق written without dots. **W.** 172.	

[1] I now recognize this as a distinct type. cf. *J.A.S.B.*, Num. Suppl. XVIII, § 118, p. 271.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At				**SILVER**
181 182	Baitu-s-salṭanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1268 5	As on No. 180, but ١٢٦٨ **W.** 171·5. **S.** 1.	As on No. 175.
183 184 185 186 187	,,	1268 6	,, ١٢٦٨ **W.** 171. **S.** 9.	,, but ٦
188 189 190 191	,,	1269 6	Var. 1. As on No. 180, but ١٢٦٩ **W.** 171·5. **S.** ·95.	,,
192 193	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 180, but ١٢٦٩ and حق written thus. **W.** 170·5.	,,
194	,,	,,	Var. 3. As on No. 154, but ١٢٦٩ and five dots in ل of ظل and letter ا in ل of فضل حق written without dots. **W.** 171·5.	,,
195	,,	1269 2 (for 6)	Var. 1. As on No. 188. ١٢٦٩ **W.** 172·5. **S.** ·95.	,, but ٢ (= ٦)
196 197 198	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 192. ١٢٦٩ **W.** 171·5.	,,

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	199	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1269	Var. 1. As on No. 194.	As on No. 175, but
	200		7	**W.** 171·5. **S.** 1.	
	201			Var. 2. As on No. 194, and in addition five dots in ق of حق	
				W. 171·5.	
	202			Var. 3. As on No. 154, but and M. 34 in ق of حق, and letter ا in ل of فضل حق written without dots.	
				W. 171·5.	
	203[1]		1270	Var. 1. As on No. 154, but	
			7	and one dot in ل of ظل Letter ا in ق of حق	
				W. 171·5. **S.** ·9.	
	204			Var. 2. As on No. 154, but and five dots in ل of ظل Letter ا in ق of حق Star in ل of فضل	
				W. 171·5.	
	205			Var. 3. As on No. 203, but M. 34 in ل of ظل and also in ل of فضل ا in ق of حق حق written thus.	
	206			**W.** 171·5.	

[1] The reverses of all coins of type C differ slightly in design from year to year, especially in the form of the scroll: a particularly noticeable change takes place in the seventh and eighth regnal years, when the scroll is a crescent in shape.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				SILVER
207	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1270 7	Var. 4. As on No. 203, but ا and one dot in ل of ظل Star in ل of فضل حق written without dots. **W.** 171·5.	As on No. 175, but ٧
208	,,	,,	Var. 5. As on No. 203. ا in ل of ظل M. 34 in ق of حق Star in ل of فضل حق written without dots. **W.** 170.	,,
209 210	,,	1270 8	Var. 1. As on No. 205. **W.** 172. **S.** 9.	,, ٨
211	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 208. **W.** 172.	,,
212	,,	,,	Var. 3. As on No. 154, but ١٢ < ٠ and ا in ل of ظل only. حق written without dots. **W.** 171·5.	,,
213 214	,,	1271 8	Var. 1. As on No. 212, but ١٢ < ١ **W.** 172. **S.** 1·05.	,,

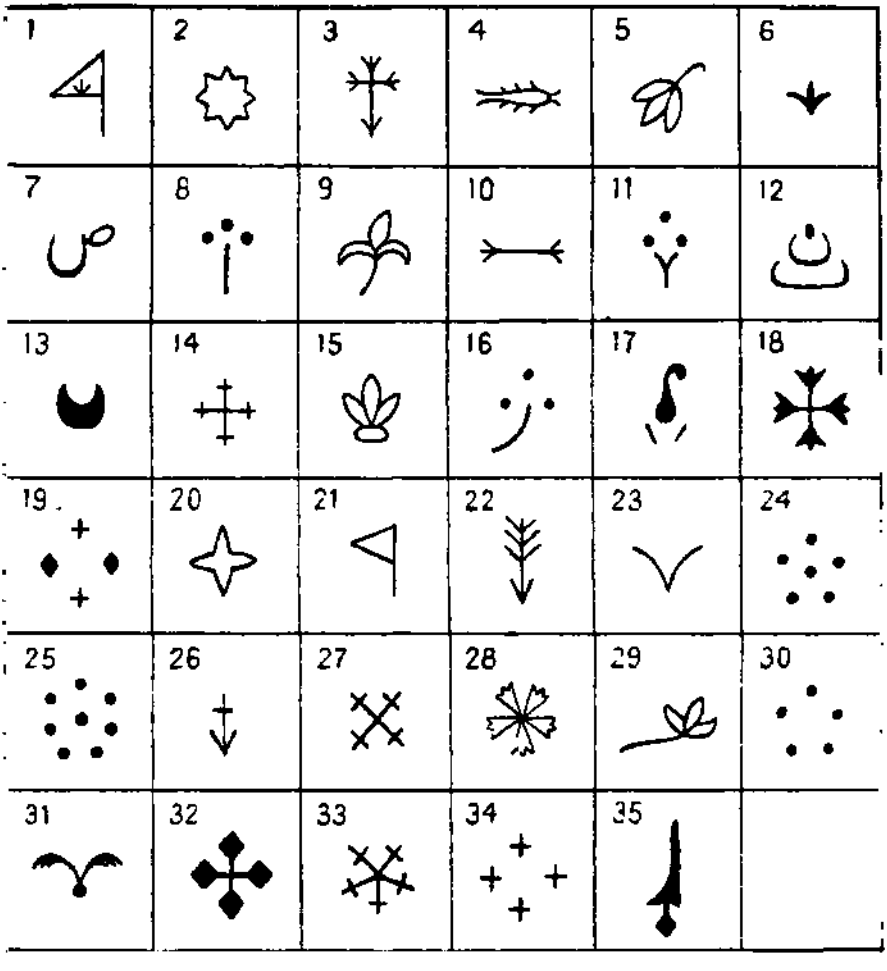
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 215	Baitu-s-salṭanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1271 8	Var. 2. As on No. 212, but ١٢ < ١ and in addition two dots in ى of حق **W.** 172·5.	As on No. 175, but ٨
216	,,	,,	Var. 3. As on No. 212, but ١٢ < ١ and ا and one dot in ل of ظل Five dots in ل of فضل **W.** 172.	,,
217 218	,,	1271 9	Var. 1. As on No. 212, but ١٢ < ١ **W.** 171. **S.** 1.	,, ٩
219 220	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 215. ١٢ < ١ **W.** 170·5.	,,
221	,,	,,	Var. 3. As on No. 154. but ١٢ < ١ and four dots in ل of ظل Letter ا in ى of حق Device in ل of فضل not clear. **W.** 171·5.	,,
222[1] 223	,,	1272 9	Var. 1. As on No. 212, but ١٢ < ٢ **W.** 170·5. **S.** 1·05.	,,
224	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 215, but ١٢ < ٢ **W.** 170·5.	

Most of the coins of 1272 are fine large coins showing the full border of rays.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					SILVER
225	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1272 9	Var. 3. As on No. 221, but ۱۲ < ۲ and four dots in ل of فضل **W.** 172.	As on No. 175, but ۱	Pl. II. 8.
226	,,	1272 10	Var. 1. As on No. 212, but ۱۲ < ۲	,, ۱۰	
			W. 171. **S.** 1·05.		
227	,,	,,	Var. 2. As on No. 154, but ۱۲ < ۲ and five dots in ل of ظل and in ل of فضل Letter ا in ی of حق which is written without dots. **W.** 171·5.	,,	
			Type A.		
Æ					COPPER
228	Mulk Awadh Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau	— aḥd	As on No. 154, but no circle of rays. Traces of date over سکہ in last line. **W.** 180. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 154. احد	
			Type C.		
229	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1270 —	As on No. 154, but ۱۲ < ۰ Letter ا in ی of حق **W.** 182·5. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 175. Date not clear.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	230 ½	Baitu-s-saltanat Lakhnau Mulk Awadh Akhtar-nagar	1270 8	As on No. 229. ١٢٧٠ Letter ا in حق and one dot in ل of ظل W. 93. S. ·7.	As on No. 175, but Pl. II. 9.
	231 ¼			W. 45·5. S. ·6.	Pl. II. 10.
	232			Date off the coin. Letter ا in ل of ظل W. 177·5. S. ·8.	
	233 sq.		1271?	١٢٧١? Letter in ل of ظل W. 165·5. S. ·7 x ·55.	No date on coin.
	234			Dateless coins—two very crude.	
	235				
	236				
	237				

TABLE OF MINT-MARKS



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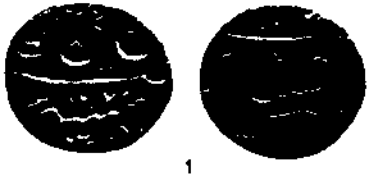

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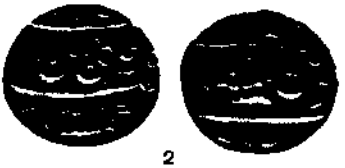

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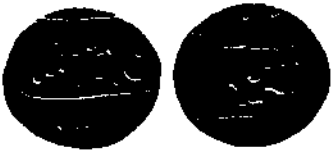

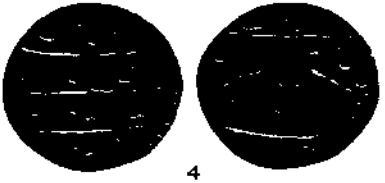

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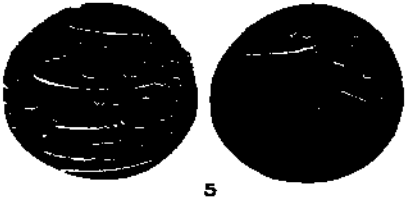

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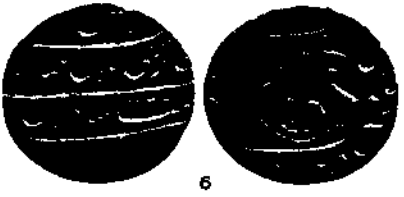

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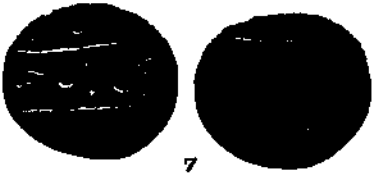

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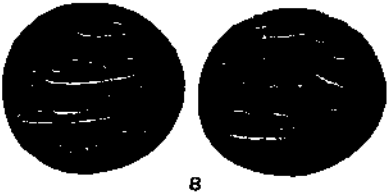

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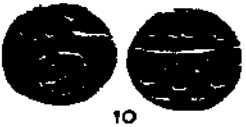

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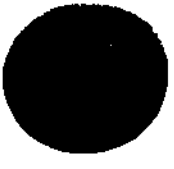

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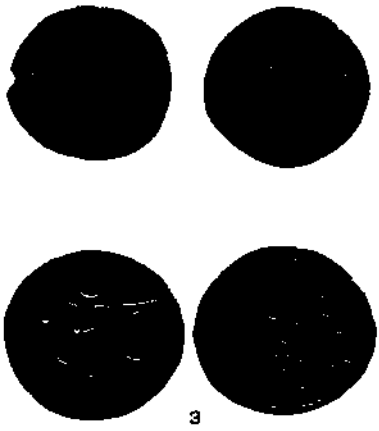

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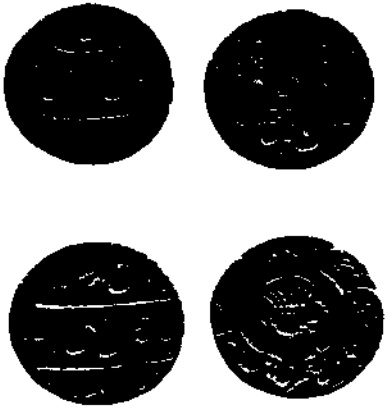

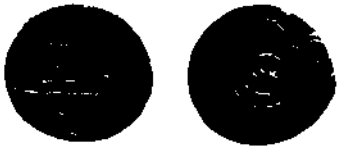

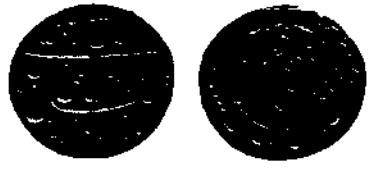

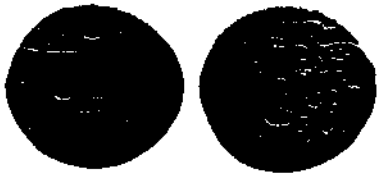

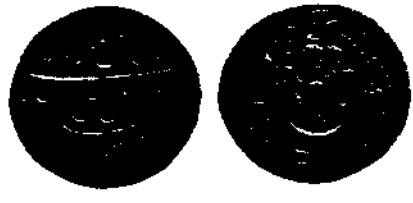

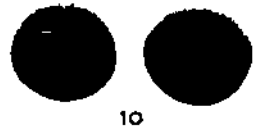

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AWADH 2

SECTION II

COINS OF MYSORE

AND

MISCELLANEOUS COINS

OF

SOUTH INDIA

BY

J. R. HENDERSON, C.I.E., M.B.C.M. (EDIN.)

FORMERLY SUPERINTENDENT, MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM

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INTRODUCTION

THE coins dealt with in this section were issued by the rulers of Mysore State in Southern India, and may conveniently be arranged in the three following divisions:

A. The earlier Hindu series, comprising all the coins issued prior to the Muḥammadan period.

B. The Muḥammadan series, comprising the coins issued by Ḥaidar 'Alī and his son Tīpū Sulṭān, from about A.D. 1763 to 1799.

C. The later Hindu series, comprising the coins issued by Kṛishṇa Rāja Woḍeyar, from A.D. 1799 to 1843.

A. THE EARLIER HINDU SERIES

The only coin belonging to this series in the present collection to which a date can be assigned, is the well-known Canteroy fanam struck by Kaṇṭhīrava-Narasa-Rāja of the Woḍeyar dynasty (A.D. 1638–59), bearing on the obverse a figure of Nārasiṁha and on the reverse the ruler's name in an abbreviated form, in Dēvanāgarī. This fanam, which was probably frequently reissued by later rulers, was according to Hawkes (*Coins of Mysore*, 1856), finally recoined by Dīwān Pūrṇaiya during the minority of Kṛishṇa Rāja. The original coin, which is of somewhat greater diameter than the latest reissue, was known locally as the *agala Kanthīraya haṇa* or broad Canteroy fanam, while the latter was termed the *giḍḍa Kanthīraya haṇa* or small thick Canteroy fanam. Coin No. 2 of the catalogue is probably a specimen of the *giḍḍa* fanam.

The remaining coins of this series bear no indication of the period at which they were struck, but their general appearance and relative abundance would lead one to assign them to the later sovereigns of the Woḍeyar dynasty, and it is probable that some of them were recoined by Ḥaidar 'Alī, who issued but few coins on his own account. With the exception of the 'battle-axe' series, to be referred to shortly, all the unassigned coins in the present collection bear on the reverse an arrangement of double lines crossed at right angles, frequently with symbols of unknown meaning in the interspaces, constituting what is termed by Tufnell (*Catalogue of Mysore Coins in the Collection of the Government Museum, Bangalore*, 1889) the chequered reverse

type. On the obverse is to be found an animal, most commonly the elephant, but also a bull, peacock, &c., figures of Lakshmī, Gaṇēśa, Hanumān, Garuḍa, &c., and finally a series of Kanarese numerals.

The elephant which appears so frequently on these coins was perhaps taken from the 'Gajapati pagoda', struck in all probability by the ancient Ganga Kings of Mysore, and later on it was extensively adopted by Ḥaidar 'Alī and Tīpū Sulṭān for their copper coins and also to some extent by Kṛishṇa Rāja. The Kanarese numeral series exists in two sizes, though only the larger is present in the collection under review, numbered continuously from 1 to at least 32. No satisfactory explanation of these numbers has ever been adduced, and if they end as has just been indicated one is tempted to suppose that they may in some way commemorate the reign of a sovereign who ruled for thirty-two years, such as Chikka Dēva Rāja (A.D. 1672–1704). Unfortunately, however, for this theory, Jackson (*Coin Collecting in Mysore*, p. 13, 1909) mentions a coin with the number 33 and there is no sovereign to match. The series was attributed by Sir Walter Elliot to Chāma Rāja V (A.D. 1731–75) during whose reign the sovereignty of Mysore was assumed by Ḥaidar 'Alī.

The copper coins of the tiger and battle-axe type, which were first attributed to Mysore by Marsden, are included in the catalogue with considerable reserve. The theory that they were issued by Tīpū Sulṭān is to some extent borne out by the weights of the two larger coins, which are slightly heavier than his half- and quarter-paisa, their nearest equivalents, and the distribution at the present day appears to indicate that they were chiefly used in Malabar.

B. THE MUḤAMMADAN SERIES

Comparatively few varieties of coin were struck by Ḥaidar 'Alī, and till the later years of his reign he was probably content, as regards the copper coinage, to reissue the types used by his predecessors. His pagoda, known as the Bahāduri pagoda, was copied from the Ikkēri pagoda struck by Sadāsiva Nāyaka of Ikkēri, in the Shimoga District of Mysore, which in turn followed a Vijayanagara model. It bears the seated figures of Śiva and Pārvatī and the initial letter of Ḥaidar's name (ح) is placed on the granulated reverse. The gold coinage also included a half-pagoda and fanam, similar to the pagoda except in size, and dated fanams bearing Ḥaidar's initial on the obverse. All these coins are believed to have been struck at Nagar, formerly known as Bednūr, which Ḥaidar originally intended to make his capital. In A.H. 1195 (A.D. 1780–1) and in the following year, though none of the latter is represented in the present collection, Ḥaidar struck copper paisas at his capital of

Seringapatam, with the elephant obverse and date and mint-town recorded on the reverse, a type which was afterwards copied very extensively by his son Tīpū Sulṭān. Ḥaidar's cautious policy towards his Hindu subjects is illustrated by the representations of Śivaite deities, which, contrary to the dictates of his own religion, he permitted to appear on his gold coins, and there is no further indication of his personal authority than the initial letter of his name.

Contrary to the policy of his father, Tīpū Sulṭān during the sixteen years of his reign issued coins in bewildering variety, from a number of different mints; on none of them, however, is the name of Tīpū to be found. Whereas Ḥaidar was content to adopt the Hindu coinage in pagodas and fanams which had long existed in Mysore, Tīpū introduced the Muḥammadan system of muhrs and rupees. More orthodox perhaps than Ḥaidar, or at any rate less tolerant of the religious views of his Hindu subjects, no concession to their faith is to be found on any of the coins of Tīpū Sulṭān, and during his reign change and innovation became the order of the day. Many of the coins bear strange titles, the mint-towns frequently appear under new and fantastic names, a new system of numeration and nomenclature in connexion with the cyclic years was adopted, and finally the Hijrī reckoning was replaced by the Maulūdī era dating from the birth of the Prophet. A brief account will now be given of each of these innovations or peculiarities in the coinage.

The Titles of Tīpū's Coins.

The names of the gold coins have reference to Muḥammadan Khalīfas. The Muhr or *Aḥmadī* takes its name from احمد the 'most praised', a designation of the Prophet; the half-muhr or *Ṣadīqī* is derived from صديق 'just', the special designation of Abū Bakr, the first of the four Khalīfas; the pagoda or *Fārūqī* has its origin in فاروق 'timid', the title of 'Umar, the second Khalīfa. The fanam, on the other hand, which corresponds in value to one-tenth of a pagoda, bears no name on the coin itself. The weights of the muhr and half-muhr show that these coins were intended to be the equivalents of four and two pagodas respectively.

The silver coins, with the exception of the smallest, take their names from the Imāms and thus, as in the gold series, commemorate the names of holy men. The double-rupee or *Ḥaidarī* is named from حيدر 'a lion', the title of 'Alī, the first Imām, and perhaps Tīpū was guided in his choice by the fact that it also recalls his father's name; the rupee or *Imāmī* is apparently a general designation for all the twelve Imāms; the half-rupee or *'Ābidī* is derived from علي زين

العابدين 'Alī Zain al-'Ābidīn, the fourth Imām; the quarter-rupee or *Bāqirī* is named after محمد الباقر Muḥammad al-Bāqir, the fifth Imām; the two-anna piece or *Ja'farī* comes from جعفر الصادق, Ja'afar al-Ṣādiq, the sixth Imām; the one-anna piece or *Kāẓimī* is from موسى الكاظم Mūsā al-Kāẓim, the seventh Imām; the half-anna piece or *Khiẓrī*, unlike the other silver coins, is not named after an Imām, but commemorates الخضر, Al-Khiẓr, a saint who is said to have drunk of the fountain of life and thus rendered himself immortal. Only the four larger silver coins are represented in the present collection.

The first of the copper coins to receive a name was the double-paisa, which from the date of its issue in A.M. 1218 up to the year A.M. 1221 was known as عثماني 'Uthmānī, after 'Uthmān, the third Khalīfa. In the Maulūdī year 1221, all the copper coins were named after certain of the heavenly bodies, and in different double-paisas of this year both the old and the new names occur. The double-paisa was renamed مشتري *Mushtarī* from the planet Jupiter; the paisa was termed زهره *Zohra* after the planet Venus, and the coins of the Nagar mint show the spelling زهرا *Zohrā*; the half-paisa بهرام *Bahrām* takes the name of the planet Mars; the quarter-paisa اختر *Akhtar* is simply the Arabic word for 'a star'; finally the eighth-paisa قطب *Quṭb* takes the name of the Pole-star. While the above names are the only ones recorded on the coins themselves it is customary to refer to the copper series either in relation to the paisa as is done here, or in terms of the equivalent value in cash, following the arrangement which came into force in Mysore after the death of Tīpū. The double-paisa is thus the equivalent of 40 cash, and the eighth-paisa of 2½ cash.

The Mint-towns of Tīpū.

If we include the doubtful Be-naẓīr, which, according to Moor (*A Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment*, 1794), was Tīpū's name for Hole Honnūr in the Shimoga District of Mysore, and Bellary, the paisas from which place may possibly have been issued by Ḥaidar, the names of no fewer than fifteen places occur on the coins, although two of them, Dhārwār and Khwurshed-sawād, refer to the same town. Only Nagar, Bangalore, Calicut, Dhārwār, and Bellary appear under the names by which they are now known, while all the other mint-towns bear new and fantastic appellations. Excluding Be-naẓīr, only five of the mints are now included in Mysore territory, and all the others represent places of importance which were either lost to Tīpū after the campaign of 1791, or passed out of the possession of Mysore after the final capture of Seringapatam in 1799. Eleven mints are represented in the present collection,

those unrepresented being Salāmābād, Dhārwār, Be-naẓīr, and Bellary. A few brief notes may now be made on each of the mints.

Pattan, پتن, 'the town', or Seringapatam, was Tīpū's capital, situated on an island formed by a bifurcation of the River Cauvery, a few miles north of the town of Mysore. It was naturally the most active of the mints, and from it were issued all the different varieties of coin value struck by Tīpū, indeed the half-muhr and all the silver coins smaller than the half-rupee appear to have emanated only from Pattan. Gold coins were issued from the first to the thirteenth regnal years, silver from the second to the sixteenth years, and copper from the first to the sixteenth years.

Nagar, نگر, 'the city', formerly known as Bednūr, is situated in the Shimoga District of Mysore. Gold coins were issued intermittently from the first to the eleventh regnal years, a few silver coins were issued in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years, while copper coins are to be found bearing dates of all the years from the first to the last.

Bengalūr, بنگلور, or Bangalore, is situated towards the south-eastern part of Mysore State. Copper coins only were issued from this mint from the fourth to the ninth years.

Faiẕ Ḥiṣār, فیض حصار, 'the fort of bounty', is the name which Tīpū applied to Gooty. a town with an important rock-fortress in the Anantapūr District of the Madras Presidency. Copper coins were issued from the fifth to the sixteenth years.

Farru<u>kh</u>-yāb Ḥiṣār, فرخیاب حصار, 'the felicitously acquired fort', was the name given to Chitaldrūg, in the north of Mysore. Only copper coins were issued from this mint from the fifth to the ninth years.

Kalīkūt, کلیکوت, or Calicut, a seaport on the Malabar Coast, is the chief town of the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency. Gold fanams were issued here from the second to the fifth years, and a double-rupee in the fifth year. The copper coinage appeared from the second to the fifth years.

Farru<u>kh</u>ī, فرخی, 'prosperity', a village now known as Feroke, situated at the mouth of the Beypore River, a few miles south of Calicut. It originated in an attempt which was made by Tīpū in 1788 to destroy the city of Calicut and to erect a new capital on the Malabar Coast. Gold fanams and copper coins were struck here during the sixth, seventh, and eighth regnal years.

<u>Kh</u>urshed-sawād, خورشید سواد, the 'sun-blackened' place, is the fanciful title by which the town of Dhārwār, in the Dhārwār District

of the Bombay Presidency, was designated by Tīpū. The coins, which consist of pagodas, rupees, paisas, and half-paisas were issued in the seventh and eighth years. A pagoda, fanam, and rupee struck in the sixth year give the name of the mint as Dhārwār.

Khāliqābād, خالق‌آباد, the 'town prospered of God', was the name given to Dindigul, in the Madura District of the Madras Presidency. Gold fanams were struck here in the fifth and seventh regnal years, and copper coins from the fifth to the eighth years.

Ẓafarābād, ظفرآباد, 'the city of victory', signifies the hill-fort of Gurramkonda, in the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency. The name was at first applied by Tīpū to Mercara, the capital of Coorg, but subsequently and before the coins were issued was transferred to Gurramkonda. Copper coins only were struck at this mint from the fifth to the eighth regnal years.

Naẓarbār, نظربار, 'scattering favour', was the name given by Tīpū to a fort which he erected close to the ancient city of Mysore, which is now the capital of the State. As in the case of Calicut, he hoped by destroying the old city and erecting a new one in the vicinity, to remove the evidence of former Hindu power, but both attempts failed and the older places were eventually rebuilt. Only copper coins were struck at this mint and the issue of these was confined to the sixth regnal year.

Salāmābād, سلام آباد, 'the city of peace', was the town of Satyamangalam, in the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency. The issues of this mint are confined to copper coins struck in the sixth, seventh, and eighth years.

Be-naẓīr, بی نظیر, 'the incomparable', was, according to Moor, the name given by Tīpū to the town of Hole Honnūr, in the Shimoga District of Mysore. Moor has figured a paisa bearing the name of this mint and the date 1217 (seventh regnal year), but as it has not apparently been met with since his time the record is perhaps based on a misreading.

Balarī, بلاري, or Bellary, in the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, was the mint of issue of two or more varieties of coarsely executed and undated paisas. They have been attributed to Ḥaidar, but there is at least an equal amount of probability that they came from some temporary mint established in this place by Tīpū.

The mint-towns, which were all carefully selected places of importance, were at the height of their activity, during the sixth, seventh, and eighth years of Tīpū's reign. The campaign under the command

of Lord Cornwallis, which terminated in the capture of Seringapatam on 23rd February 1792, resulted in the closing of a number of mints, for from the year A.H. 1220, which commenced in March 1792, to the end of Tīpū's reign, only Pattan, Nagar, and Faiẓ Ḥiṣār continued to issue coins. Certain coins from the Pattan, Nagar, Farrukh-yāb Ḥiṣār, and Farrukhī mints all bear the common epithet 'Dār al-Salṭanat', دار السلطنت, or 'capital', and accordingly Tufnell has substituted for the more ordinary translation the expression 'royal residence'.

The Dates of Tīpū's Coins.

All the coins issued during the first four regnal years bear the Hijrī or ordinary Muḥammadan dates, those of the fourth year being dated A.H. 1200. In the fifth year, the coins of which are dated 1215, Tīpū introduced his new or Maulūdī reckoning which continued to the end of his reign. The new era, as the name indicates, takes its origin from the birth and not from the flight of the Prophet, and the difference of fourteen years between the two reckonings is due to the fact that the older is based on lunar years of twelve lunar months each, while the Maulūdī is based on luni-solar years of twelve lunar months with intercalated or *adhika* months added at certain intervals. In making this change Tīpū simply adopted the Hindu calendar which he found in common use in Mysore, replacing the Hindu names of the sixty cyclic years and of the months by Arabic names. The Maulūdī year began regularly at the same time as the Indian luni-solar year in Mysore, i.e. either in March or early in April, whereas the normal Muḥammadan New Year's day, in course of time, may occur in any of the months of the Christian calendar. With the introduction of the Maulūdī system Tīpū also effected a change in the order of placing the numerals which indicate the date. The usual order from left to right was reversed; thus the coins of the fourth year are dated ١٢٠٠ (A.H. 1200), while those of the fifth year are dated ٥١٢١ (A.M. 1215).

An examination of the dates on a number of Tīpū's published letters, where the reckoning was made at one and the same time in both the Hijrī and Maulūdī systems, has established the fact that the year A.M. 1215 commenced on 20th March 1787, the first day of the Indian luni-solar year which was numbered 41 both in the Indian and in Tīpū's calendar. Now the Hijrī year 1200 ended on 23rd October 1786, and there is consequently an addition of nearly five months, between the end of the fourth regnal year and the commencement of the fifth. It seems probable that the coins issued during this short intermediate period, if any were issued, were dated 1215 in anticipation of the new era; but it is also possible that a few coins which bear the date 1201, and are usually regarded as errors on

the part of a die-engraver who was unaware of the introduction of the new era, were struck during this period.

The Arabs, like other eastern peoples, were in the habit of expressing numbers by means of letters of the alphabet, and in doing so took the Arabic letters corresponding to the twenty-two letters of the Hebrew alphabet; hence the Abjad system of numeration, so named from its first four letters. This system, which is regularly employed by Muḥammadans, was used by Tīpū for the names of the cyclic years during the first four years of his reign. In the fifth year, along with the introduction of the Maulūdī era, he brought out a new system of naming the cyclic years known as the Abtath, based on the consecutive order of the letters in the Arabic alphabet and deriving its title from the first four of these letters.

In the following table, which will help to clear some of the foregoing references, is shown the date according to the Christian reckoning of the commencement of each year of Tīpū's reign.

Regnal year	Cyclic year	Maulūdī year	First day of Maulūdī year	Hijrī year	First day of Hijrī year
1	زكي 37			١١٩٧	7th Dec. 1782
2	ازل 38			١١٩٨	26th Nov. 1783
3	جلو 39			١١٩٩	14th Nov. 1784
4	دلو 40			١٢٠٠	4th Nov. 1785
				١٢٠١	24th Oct. 1786
5	شا 41	٥١٢١	20th March 1787		
6	سارا 42	٦١٢١	7th April 1788		
7	سراب 43	٧١٢١	27th March 1789		
8	شتا 44	٨١٢١	16th March 1790		
9	زبرجد 45	٩١٢١	4th April 1791		
10	سحر 46	٠٢٢١	23rd March 1792		
11	ساحر 47	١٢٢١	13th March 1793		
12	راسخ 48	٢٢٢١	1st April 1794		
13	شاد 49	٣٢٢١	21st March 1795		
14	حراست 50	٤٢٢١	8th April 1796		
15	ساز 51	٥٢٢١	29th March 1797		
16	شاداب 52	٦٢٢١	18th March 1798		
17	بارش 53	٧٢٢١	6th April 1799		

Of the two sets of names which Tīpū invented for the twelve months of the year but little need be said, as there is only slight reference to them on the coins. On a number of coins (see nos. 41, 52, 53, 60, &c., of the present catalogue) reference is made to the 3rd of Bahārī, the second month of the year in both sets of names, and on some of the coins the day and month are associated with the cyclic year 37, thus giving the complete date of Tīpū's accession.

During the last four years of the reign the first four letters of the Arabic alphabet were used to signify dates on the copper coins Thus ا stands for 1224, ب for 1225, ت for 1226, and ث for 1227. The letter, which occurs over the elephant on the obverse, is usually supplemented by the Maulūdī date on the reverse, more rarely on the obverse. It occasionally happens that the two dates do not correspond, and in such cases it may be assumed that the letter-year is the correct one.

The Coin Legends.

In the earlier pagodas or *fārūqīs* (see no. 126) the obverse bears merely ح, Ḥaidar's initial, the name of the mint, and the regnal year, though in no. 42, which probably issued from Seringapatam, the name of the mint has been omitted. The reverse of these coins, in addition to the Hijrī date, bears the sentence هو السلطان العادل, 'He is the Sulṭān, the Just.' In the pagodas struck after A.M. 1215 (nos. 43, 44, 45, and 198), the name of the coin also occurs on the obverse, and the reverse legend now reads محمد هو السلطان الوحيد العادل, 'Muḥammad! He is the Sulṭān, the Unique, the Just.' The Khurshed-sawād *fārūqī* (no. 198) differs from the Pattan ones in the position of the ح, or Ḥaidar's initial. The gold fanams simply bear the initial letter on the obverse and the date and mint on the reverse.

The muhr or *aḥmadī* and the half-muhr or *ṣadīqī* (no. 41), in addition to recording the name of the coin, the mint, the cyclic year, and the date on the obverse, bear the legend

محمد دين احمد در جهان روشن زفتح حيدر است ح

Muḥammad! The faith of Aḥmad has received lustre in the world from Fatḥ Ḥaidar: ح.[1]

On the reverse of these coins is found the date of accession, the regnal year, and the sentence:

هو السلطان الوحيد العادل

He is the Sulṭān, the Unique, the Just.

[1] In this arrangement of the coin-legend and its translation I have followed Prof. Hodivala, *Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Numis. Suppl., No. xxxvii, p. 69 (1924).

Similar inscriptions to those recorded on the larger gold coins are met with on the double-rupee or *ḥaidarī* (nos. 52 and 53), the rupee or *imāmī* (nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 199), and the half-rupee or *'ābidī* (nos. 60 and 61); but in the earlier double-rupees (no. 52) and rupees (no. 54) the name محمد, 'Muḥammad', is omitted from the obverse. The quarter-rupee or *bāqirī* (nos. 62 and 63) bears on the obverse محمد هو السلطان الوحيد العادل, 'Muḥammad! He is the Sulṭān, the Unique, the Just', together with the date-year, while the reverse contains only the name of the coin, the regnal year, and the name of the mint. On the smaller silver coins the inscriptions are still further reduced.

On the great majority of the copper coins only meagre inscriptions are met with. On most of them, with the exception of those of the last four years and a few undated types, the date, rarely accompanied by the word سنة, 'year', is placed above the elephant on the obverse. On certain Seringapatam paisas of A.M. 1221, 1222 and 1223, the date is accompanied by the word مولودي, 'relating to the birth', or more rarely the words مولود محمد, 'the birth of Muḥammad'. In its simplest form the reverse inscription merely records the fact that the coin was struck at a certain mint, but in most of the double-paisas the title دار السلطنت, 'capital' or 'royal residence', is prefixed to the name of the town. From A.M. 1221 to the end of the reign the special name of the coin is usually to be found on the reverse, but from A.M. 1218, up to and including the former year, the earlier name of the double-paisa occurs on coins of the Seringapatam mint. The coins of the last four regnal years have their distinctive letter, rarely accompanied by the date, above the elephant on the obverse. On the reverse of these coins there are fuller inscriptions than on any others of the copper series, recording the name of the coin, the mint, and the Maulūdī year.

On the copper coins the elephant stands with its head either to the observer's right or left. As a rule, to which, however, there are a good many exceptions, on the earlier coins up to the year A.M. 1221 the elephant faces the left, while on the later coins it faces the right. It frequently happens that both conditions occur on different coins of the same year.

The gold and silver coins, with the exception of a few double-rupees and rupees in which there is a rayed circle, are surrounded by an ornamental border consisting of a double-lined circle enclosing a row of dots. The latter border is also found on most of the copper coins, but there are numerous variations and the chief of these may be noted. A plain double-lined circle occurs on the obverse of the Bangalore coins and on a few of those from the Nagar and Calicut mints.

The double circle encloses a ring of oblique dashes in the issues of Farrukh-yāb Ḥiṣār and some of those of Khāliqābād, while in a few of the Farrukhī coins the dashes are curved. The earlier Faiẓ Ḥiṣār coins show groups of four dots between the lines, and the Khwurshed-sawād coins have dots arranged in groups of three. A rayed circle with two boundary lines occurs on the Salāmābād coins, and in a few of the Farrukh-yāb Ḥiṣār and Ẓafarābād issues there occur respectively a treble-lined circle and groups of three short parallel lines between the two usual boundary lines. The peculiar milling, found with few exceptions (see nos. 42, 126, 198) on the larger gold and silver coins of Tīpū Sulṭān, consists of a single or double series of short indented lines following the circumference of the coin. These lines are interrupted by cross depressions which give a slight crenated appearance to the edge of the coin. In a few cases a rough type of milling is produced by a series of oblique transverse cuts across the edge.

The coins of Ḥaidar 'Alī and Tīpū Sulṭān are still found in great variety and numbers, and this fact, together with their historical and even artistic merits, has no doubt contributed to their popularity with coin-collectors. With the exception of the pagoda and to a lesser extent the paisa of A.H. 1195, none of Ḥaidar's coins is now commonly met with. Of Tīpū's gold and silver coinage only certain of the pagodas, fanams, rupees, and half-rupees are commonly met with, while the double-rupee and the smaller silver coins are all more or less rare, and the muhr and half-muhr extremely rare. Many of Tīpū's copper coins, particularly from the Seringapatam mint, but also from Nagar, Bangalore, Faiẓ Ḥiṣār, and Farrukh-yāb Ḥiṣār, are still met with in abundance. On the other hand, the issues of Salāmābād, Naẓarbār, and Ẓafarābād are all rare. All the double-paisas are rare, with the exception perhaps of the one struck at Seringapatam in A.M. 1225, and none of the one-eighth paisas is now commonly met with.

C. THE LATER HINDU SERIES

Soon after the death of Tīpū Sulṭān, at the capture of Seringapatam on 4th May 1799, the Hindu Rāj of Mysore was restored in the person of Kṛishṇa Rāja Woḍeyar, then a child six years of age. The Dīwān Pūrṇaiya who had been a successful administrator under Tīpū was appointed Regent, but he died in 1812. Kṛishṇa Rāja before long proved hopelessly incapable as a ruler, and in 1831 the management of the State was placed under the Mysore Commission and the Raja received a fixed annual income up to his death in 1868.

The gold coins of this period consist of pagodas, half-pagodas, and fanams, following the Vijayanagar type, with seated figures of Śiva and Pārvatī on the obverse and the ruler's name in Dēvanāgarī characters on the reverse. As already mentioned a recoinage of the old Canteroy fanam was also made.

The larger silver coins, viz. the rupee, with its half and quarter, follow the type issued by the English and French East India Companies, and these coins bear the name of the Mughal Emperor, Shāh 'Ālam II. Like the French Arcot coins struck at Pondicherry they have a crescent as mint-mark, and in examples where the name of the mint has not fallen on the coin the 'Rāja' rupees and their divisions are apt to be mistaken for French coins. In addition to the date the obverse bears portions of the usual inscription:

سکه زد برهفت کشور سایه فضل اله
حامي دين محمد شاه عالم پادشاه

Reflection (shadow) of divine excellence, Defender of the Muḥammadan faith, the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam struck this coin to be current throughout the seven climes.

On the reverse is found, along with a regnal year which is usually glaringly incorrect, so far as Shāh 'Ālam is concerned, the legend:

مانوس ضرب مهي سور سنه (--) جلوس ميمنت

'struck at Mysore in the (--) year of his auspicious reign'.

In addition to these coins there are also quarter-, one-eighth, and one-sixteenth rupees, with a dancing figure of Chāmundi, otherwise known as Durgā or Kālī, the tutelary goddess of Kṛishṇa Rāja, on the obverse. The quarter-rupee of this series bears the name of the Rāja, the date, and the mint in Persian on the reverse, while the smaller coins simply give the value and the word *mayīli* in Kanarese. The meaning of this word, which is also extensively used on the copper coins, is not very clear. According to Rice (*Mysore Gazetteer*, 1897) it may mean *Mayī*, a contraction for Mayisur (Mysore) and *li* the locative suffix.

The earliest copper coin is probably the *āne kāsu*, or five-cash piece, with an elephant accompanied by the sun and moon on the obverse, and the name of the ruler in Dēvanāgarī characters on the reverse. This was followed by the *mayīli kāsu* series of forty, twenty, ten, and five cash, also with an elephant obverse; the word *Śrī* in Kanarese is found between the sun and moon, and still later the word *Chāmundi* was added. The reverse of these coins at first bore inscriptions in Kanarese and English, giving the words *mayīli kāsu* and the value,

but later the letters *Chā* (Kan.), and still later the word *Kṛishṇa* (Kan.), were added.

The *mayīli kāsu* series of twenty-five, twelve-and-a-half, and six-and-a-quarter cash, have the figure of a lion on the obverse, with the sun and moon and *Śrī Chāmundi* (Kan.), or in the two smaller coins with the word *Chāmundi* omitted. The reverse of the twenty-five cash piece bears the words *Kṛishṇa mayīli kāsu* and the value in Kanarese, together with the value in English and ضرب ميسور, 'struck at Mysore'. In the two smaller coins the inscriptions are abbreviated and the English one omitted. On these coins and also on the elephant series the English words are frequently strangely blundered.

While the earlier coins were struck at the capital town, Mysore, the latest ones, issued from 1833 to 1843, when an independent coinage for the State came to an end, were coined at Bangalore, although the name of the earlier mint still occurs on their reverse. This series consists of twenty, ten, five, and two and a half cash pieces, and their obverse contains the figure of a lion with the words *Śrī Chāmundi* (Kan.) above, shortened to *Śrī* in the three smaller coins, and the English date below. The reverse has inscriptions in Kanarese, English, and Persian, similar to those of the earlier lion series, but with the word *Milay* or more often *Meilee* in English characters added in the case of the twenty-cash piece.

The majority of the coins of Kṛishṇa Rāja are still met with in considerable abundance. Among those, however, which are more difficult to obtain may be mentioned the half-pagoda, forty-cash piece, and the elephant cash with a Dēvanāgarī inscription on the reverse (no. 227).

For assistance in drawing up these notes I am indebted to the work of numerous writers. I desire specially to acknowledge my obligation to the valuable brochure on the 'Coins of Tīpū Sulṭān', by the Rev. G. P. Taylor, D.D. (*Occasional Memoirs of the Numismatic Society of India*, 1914).

COINS OF MYSORE

RAṆADHĪRA KAṆṬHĪRAVA-NARASA-RĀJA WOḌEYAR

A.D. 1638–1659.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
A/ 1	?	?	Seated figure of the Nārasiṁha avatār of Vishṇu. **W.** 5·5. **S.** ·28. Cf. Hultzsch, I. A., xx, p. 309.	श्री क॰ ठी रव *Śrī-Kaṁṭh[ī]-rava.* **Pl. III. 1.**	GOLD
2	?	?	As on No. 1. **W.** 5·5. **S.** ·22.	As on No. 1. **Pl. III. 2.**	

II

UNASSIGNED COINS

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
COPPER	Æ 3			Elephant with uplifted tail, advancing to right. **W.** 48. **S.** ·47.	Double lines crossed at right angles, with small circles in the interspaces.	
				As on No. 3, but elephant smaller. **W.** 44. **S.** ·52.	As on No. 3.	
				Elephant with uplifted trunk and tail, advancing to left. **W.** 44. **S.** ·58.	As on No. 3, but W-shaped symbols in the interspaces.	**Pl. III. 3.**
				Elephant advancing to left, with crescent moon above; in lined circle with row of dots. **W.** 40. **S.** ·55.	As on No. 3.	
				Elephant advancing to left, with sun and moon above; in lined circle with row of dots. **W.** 46. **S.** ·50.		**Pl. III. 4.**

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				**COPPER.**
8	?	?	Elephant with uplifted tail, ac **W.** **S.**	As on No. 3.
9	?	?	Seated figure of Lakshmī in a ci ' of dots. **W.** **S.**	As on No. 3, but symbols in the interspaces.
10	?	?	Seated figure of Gaṇēśa facing **W.** **S.**	As on No. 9.
11	?	?	Figure of Hanumān advancing to right, with right arm u **W.** **S.**	**Pl. III. 6.**
12	?	?	Figure of Garuḍa kneeling to left **W.** **S.**	
13	?	?	Bull with uplifted tail, runni **W.** **S.**	**Pl. III. 6.**
14	?	?	Bul seated to left. **W.** **S.**	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
COPPER	Æ					
	15			Peacock standing to right, in a lined circle. **W.** 48. **S.** ·55.	As on No. 9.	
	16			Numeral ೧ (1, Kanarese), in a circle of dots. **W.** 48. **S.** ·57.		
	17			As on No. 16, but numeral ೨ (2, Kan.). **W.** 47. **S.** ·50.		
	18			As on No. 16, but numeral ೪ (4, Kan.). **W.** 48. **S.** ·52.		Pl. III. 7.
	19			As on No. 16, but numeral ೫ (5, Kan.). **W.** 48. **S.** ·55.		
	20			As on No. 16, but numeral ೮ (8, Kan.). **W.** 46. **S.** ·50.		
	21			As on No. 16, but numeral ೯ (9, Kan.). **W.** 48. **S.** ·52.		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				COPPER
22	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ๑๐ (10, Kan.). **W.** 48. **S.** ·54.	As on No. 9.
23	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ๑๑ (11, Kan.). **W.** 44. **S.** ·55.	,,
24	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ๑๒ (12, Kan.). **W.** 46. **S.** ·53.	,,
25	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ๑๓ (13, Kan.). **W.** 47. **S.** ·58.	,,
26	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ๑๕ (15, Kan.). **W.** 46·5. **S.** ·55.	,,
27	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ๑๗ (17, Kan.). **W.** 47. **S.** ·55.	,,
28	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ๑๙ (19, Kan.). **W.** 46. **S.** ·51.	,,

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	29	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ೨೦ (20, Kan.). **W.** 46. **S.** ·55.	As on No. 9.
	30	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ೨೧ (21, Kan.). **W.** 47. **S.** ·50.	,,
	31	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ೨೩ (23, Kan.). **W.** 43. **S.** ·48.	,,
	32	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ೨೫ (25, Kan.). **W.** 46. **S.** ·55.	,,
	33	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ೨೭ (27, Kan.). **W.** 48. **S.** ·52.	,,
	34	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ೨೯ (29, Kan.). **W.** 47. **S.** ·47.	,,
	35	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ೩೦ (30, Kan.). **W.** 46. **S.** ·52.	,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				COPPER
36	?	?	As on No. 16, but numerals ๓๐ (31, Kan.). **W.** 46. **S.** ·55.	As on No. 9. **Pl. III. 5.**
37	?	?	Tiger standing to right; in double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** ·93. **S.** ·70.	Battle-axe with edge to left; in double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **Pl. III. 9.**
38	?	?	As on No. 37. **W.** 47. **S.** ·52.	As on No. 37.

III

ḤAIDAR 'ALĪ

A.H. 1174–1197. A.D. 1761–1782.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
GOLD	AV 39	?	?	Figures of Śiva and Pārvatī seated. **W.** 52·5. **S.** ·43.	Ḥaidar's initial ح on a granulated surface. **Pl. III. 10.**
COPPER	Æ 40	Pattan (Seringapatam)	1195 A.H.	Elephant with uplifted tail, to right. **W.** 188. **S.** ·85.	بتن ضرب سنة ١١٩٥ **Pl. III. 11.**

IV

TĪPŪ SULṬĀN

A.H. 1197–1213. A.D. 1782–1799.

1. PATTAN (SERINGAPATAM) MINT

Metal	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
		HALF-MUHR.		
AV 41	1217 7 A.M.	محمد دين احمد در جهان است ح روشن زفتح حيدر صديقي ضر ۱۲۱۷ پتن سال سراب سنه In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	هو الو السلطان تاريخ سال سنج العادل جلوس سح سيوم بهاري سنه جلو In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	GOLD
		W. 106·5. **S.** ·8.		**Pl. III. 13.**
		PAGODAS.		
42[1]	1198 1 A.H.	ح (Ḥaidar's initial and regnal year ۱) On a granulated surface in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	هون السلطا ـــــــ ۱۱۹۸ هجر العادل سنه In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
		W. 52·5. **S.** ·49. This coin has no milling.		**Pl. III. 14.**

[1] As no mint is recorded on this coin it may not have been struck at Pattan.

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
GOLD	A/			
	43	1219 9 A.M.	فاروق ٩ پتن سنه (The *nūn* of Pattan is combined with the loop of the *ḥa*.) In a lined circle with a row of dots. **W.** 52·8. **S.** ·5.	هو محمد السلطان حيـــــد ١٢١٩ الو العادل سنه In a lined circle with a row of dots.
	44	1220 10 A.M.	As on No. 43, but regnal year ١٠ **W.** 52. **S.** ·54.	As on No. 43, but date ١٢٢٠ **Pl. III. 15.**
	45	1221 11 A.M.	,, ١١ **W.** 52·5. **S.** ·55.	,, ١٢٢١
			FANAMS.	
	46	1200 A.H.	ح In a lined circle with a row of dots. **W.** 6. **S.** ·24.	١٢٠٠ ب ضر پتن
	47	1215 A.M.	As on No. 46. **W.** 6. **S.** ·27.	١٢١٥ سنه ب (The name of the mint has not fallen on the coin.)

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Ⱥ 48	1216 A.M.	As on No. 46. **W.** 6. **S.** ·3.	As on No. 46, but date ١٢١٦ Pl. III. 12.	GOLD
49	1218 A.M.	,, **W.** 5·8. **S.** ·29.	,, ١٢١٨	
50	1219 A.M.	,, **W.** 6. **S.** ·3.	,, ١٢١٩	
51	1222 A.M.	,, **W.** 5·5. **S.** ·3.	,, ١٢٢٢	
		DOUBLE-RUPEES.		
Ⱥ 52	1200 4 A.H.	احمد دین در جهان اسـت ح پتن روشن زفتح حیدر ضرب ١٢٠٠ سال دلو سنه هجر In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between; on a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. **W.** 355. **S.** 1·35.	هو السلطان حیـد الو العادل سیوم بهار ۴ سال دلو سنه جلوس In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between; on a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. Pl. III. 16.	SILVER

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ			
	53	1216 6 A.M.	محمد احمد دين در جهان اســـــــــت ح ضرب روشن زفتم حيدر حيدر ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــ ١٢١٦ بتن سال سارا سنه On a plain field, in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 355. **S.** 1·42.	هو الو السلطان حيـــــــد تاريخ سال سنه العادل جلوس سح سيوم بهاري سنه ٦ جلو On a plain field, in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
				RUPEES.
	54	1200 4 A.H.	As on No. 52. **W.** 177. **S.** 1·02.	As on No. 52. **Pl. III. 17.**
	55	1216 6 A.M.	As on No. 53, but امامح instead of حيدر سيح **W.** 177. **S.** 1·02.	As on No. 53.
	56	1217 7 A.M.	As on No. 55, but date ١٢١٧ and cyclic year سراب **W.** 175. **S.** 1·0.	As on No. 55, but regnal year ٧
	57	1218 8 A.M.	As on No. 55, but date ١٢١٨ and cyclic year شتا **W.** 175. **S.** ·95.	**Pl. IV. 1.**

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R			**SILVER**
58	1220 10 A.M.	As on No. 55, but date ١٢٢٠ and cyclic year سعد	As on No. 55, but regnal year ١٠
		W. 179. **S.** 1·02.	
59	1223 13 A.M.	As on No. 55, but date ١٢٢٣ and cyclic year شاد	١٣
		W. 188. **S.** 1·0.	

HALF-RUPEES.

60	1218 8 A.M.	محمد دين احمد در جهان اسـ ح ضرب روشن زفتح حيدر عابد ـــــــــــــــــــ ١٢١٨ پتن سال شتا سنه	هو الو السلطان تاريخ سال سخ العادل جلوس ـــح سيوم بهاري سنه جلو
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
		W. 85. **S.** ·82.	**Pl. IV. 2.**
61	1219 9 A.M	As on No. 60, but date ١٢١٩ and cyclic year زبرجد	As on No. 60, but regnal year ٩
		W. 88. **S.** ·83.	

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
		QUARTER-RUPEES.	
SILVER Æ			
62	1217 7 A.M.	محمد هو السلطان حـــــــد الو العادل سنه In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 43. **S.** ·65.	باقر سيـــــ ح پتن In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
63	1218 8 A.M.	As on No. 62, but date ١٢١٨ **W.** 43. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 62, but regnal year ٨ **Pl. IV. 3.**
		DOUBLE-PAISAS.	
COPPER Æ			
64	1219 A.M.	Elephant advancing to left, with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting, date ١٢١٩ above the tail: above the elephant a flag with a star enclosed in a square and outside the latter a row of dashes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 349. **S.** 1·28.	عثماني پتن ضرب دار السلطنت Field with dotted rosettes and a five-branched tree-like mark near the lower margin. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **Pl. IV. 4.**
65	1224 A.M.	Elephant to right, with trunk depressed: above the elephant a flag with the letter ا and four dashes in the angles. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 346. **S.** 1·2.	پتن ضرب دار السلطنت ٢٢٢١ سنه مولود مشتري In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ			**COPPER**
66	1225 A.M.	As on No. 65, but with letter ز on the flag. **W.** 331. **S.** 1·23.	As on No. 65, but date ٨٢٢١
67		As on No. 66. **W.** 352. **S.** 1·21.	As on No. 66, but field ornamented with dotted rosettes. **Pl. IV. 5.**

PAISAS.

68	1200 A.H.	Elephant to left, with uplifted tail: date ١٢٠٠ above the tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 167. **S.** ·89.	پتن ب ضر Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
69		As on No. 68, but elephant to right. **W.** 177. **S.** ·88.	As on No. 68.
70	1215 A.M.	As on No. 68, but date ١٢١٥ **W.** 177. **S.** ·88.	
71		but ٨١٢١ **W.** 171. **S.** ·88.	
72	1216 A.M.	**W.** 176. **S.** ·82.	

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 73	1217 A.M.	As on No. 68, but date ١٢١٧ W. 176. S. 1·0.	As on No. 68. Pl. IV. 6.
74	1218 A.M.	,, but ١٢١٨ W. 176. S. ·95.	,,
75	1219 A.M.	,, ١٢١٩ W. 171. S. ·95.	,,
76	1220 A.M.	,, ١٢٢٠ W. 176. S. ·90.	,,
77	1221 A.M.	,, ١٢٢١ W. 175. S. 1·0.	,, but plain field.
78	,,	As on No. 69, but date ١٢٢١ above the elephant's back. W. 168. S. ·89.	As on No. 68, but plain field.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ			**COPPER**
79	1221 A.M.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant's back ١ ٢ ٢ ١ مولود م In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 170. **S.** ·98.	زهرة پتن ضرب Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **Pl. IV. 7.**
80	1222 A.M.	As on No. 78, but date ٢٢٢١ **W.** 173. **S.** ·90.	As on No. 78.
81		As on No. 79, but date ٢٢٢١ **W.** 169. **S.** 1·0.	زهرة ب ضر پتن Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
82		Elephant to left with depressed tail: above the elephant's back ٢ ٢ ٢ ١ مولود م In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 177. **S.** 1·0.	As on No. 81, but plain field.
83	1223 A.M.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant ٣ ٢ ٢١ مولود م Traces of a lined circle. **W.** 177. **S.** ·95.	As on No. 81.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ			
84	1224 A.M.	Elephant to right with depressed tail; above the elephant's back the letter ا In a double-lined circle with row of dots between. W. 169. S. ·98.	٢١ پتن مولود زهرة ضرب A dotted rosette near the lower margin. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
85	1225 A.M.	As on No. 84, but letter ب W. 174. S. ·98	As on No. 84, but date ٥٢٢١ Pl. IV. 8.
86	1226 A.M.	but	but ٢٢٢١ A mark ⌒ takes the place of the dotted rosette.
87	No date	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. W. 193. S. ·8.	پتن ب ضر Field with dotted rosettes.
88		As on No. 87. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 171. S. 1·0.	پتن ضرب Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
			HALF-PAISAS.
89	1200 A.H.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail; date ١٢٠٠ above the tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. W. 85. S. ·72.	پتن ب Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ				**COPPER**
90	1201 A.H.	As on No. 89, but date ١٢.	As on No. 89.	
		W. 86. **S.** ·68.		**Pl. IV. 9.**
91	1215 A.M.	but ١٢١٥		
		W. 86. **S.** ·72.		
92		٥١٢١		
		W. 86. **S.** ·68.		
93	1216 A.M.			
		W. 86. **S.** ·66.		
94	1217 A.M.	٧١٢١		
		W. 87. **S.** ·77.		
95	1218 A.M.	٨١٢١		
		W. 88. **S.** ·77.		
96	1219 A.M.	٩١٢١		
		W. 88. **S.** ·80.		

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ			
	97	1220 A.M.	As on No. 89, but date .rrı above the elephant. **W.** 88. **S.** ·71.	As on No. 89.
	98		Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ırr. above the elephant. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 85. **S.** ·78.	پتن ضرب Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	99	1221 A.M.	As on No. 97, but date ırrı **W.** 87. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 98.
	100		As on No. 98, but date ırrı **W.** 88. **S.** ·75.	
	101	1222 A.M.	but rrrı **W.** 86. **S.** ·77.	
	102		**W.** 86. **S.** ·75.	بهرام ضر پتن A dotted rosette in the upper part of the field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **Pl. IV. 10.**

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ			**COPPER**
103	1222 A.M.	As on No. 89, but date ١٢٢٢ **W.** 87. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 102, but field plain.
104	1223 A.M.	As on No. 98, but date ١٢٢٣ **W.** 85. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 98.
105		 **W.** 85. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 102.
106		As on No. 89, but date ١٢٢٤ **W.** 88. **S.** ·74.	but field plain.
107	1224 A.M.	Elephant to right with depressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter ا. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 89. **S.** ·69.	بهرام ٤ فر پتن Two dotted rosettes in lower half of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **Pl. IV. 11.**
108		As on No. 107. **W.** 83. **S.** ·73.	As on No. 107, but a rosette in the upper half of field and none in the lower half.
109	1225 A.M.	As on No. 107, but letter ب **W.** 88. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 107, but date ١٢٢٥ and rosettes in both upper and lower halves of field.

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ			
	110	1226 A.M.	As on No. 107, but letter ت **W.** 88. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 107, but date ١٢٢١ to right of upper part of field and no rosettes.
	111	No date	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 89. **S.** ·75.	پتن ضرب Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
			QUARTER-PAISAS.	
	112	1200 A.H.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢٠٠ above the tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 42. **S.** ·55.	پتن ضر Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	113	1215 A.M.	As on No. 112, but date ١٢١٥ **W.** 45. **S.** ·57.	As on No. 112.
	114		but ٥١٢١ **W.** 44. **S.** ·55.	
	115	1216 A.M.	١١٢١ **W.** 43. **S.** ·57.	

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ				COPP
116	1217 A.M.	As on No. 112, but date ١٢١٧ **W.** 43. **S.** ·57.	As on No. 112.	
117	1218 A.M.	but **W.** 42. **S.** ·57.		
118	1221 A.M.	As on No. 112, but date ١٢٢١ above the elephant's back. **W.** 43. **S.** 64.	بتن ضرب Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
119	1224 A.M.	Elephant to right with depressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter ا. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 42. **S.** ·57.	١٢٢٤ اختر ب ضر بتن Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
120	1225 A.M.	As on No. 119, but letter **W.** 43. **S.** ·54.	As on No. 119, but date ١٢٢٥	
121	1226 A.M.	but **W.** 41. **S.** ·5.	but	Pl. V. 1.

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ			
	122	1226 A.M.	As on No. 121. **W.** 42. **S.** ·54.	As on No. 121, but the numeral ١ of the date below the ر of

ONE-EIGHTH PAISAS.

1 3		Elephant to left: date illegible. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 18. **S.** ·4.	بتن ضرب Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
124	1224 A.M.	Elephant to right with depressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter ا. In a single-lined circle with a row of dots. **W.** 20·5. **S.** ·47.	۱۲۲۴ قطب ب ضر بتن Field plain. In a single-lined circle with a row of dots. **Pl. V. 2.**
125	Nodate	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 18·3. **S.** ·49.	As on No. 123.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
		2. NAGAR (BEDNŪR) MINT		
		PAGODA.		
ꝶ 126	1200 4 A.H.	نگر ج On a granulated surface: in a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 51·5. **S.** ·5. This coin has no milling.	العادل سنة هجر In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between: dotted rosettes near upper and lower margins of field. Pl. V. 3.	**GOLD**
		FANAM.		
127	1217 A.M.	In a single-lined circle. **W.** 5·8. **S.** ·26.	ضرنگر In a single-lined circle: a dotted rosette near the lower margin of field.	
		PAISAS.		**COPPER**
ꝶ 128	1197 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: a rosette of seven dots above the elephant's neck. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 193. **S.** ·85.	١١٩٧ نگر ضرب In a single-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. V. 4.	

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ			
	129	1199 A.H.	As on No. 128, but no rosette. **W.** 170. **S.** ·85.	١١٩٩ نگر In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. Field with dotted rosettes.
	130	1200 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ١٢٠٠ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle. **W.** 172. **S.** ·9.	نگر ضرب Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **Pl. V. 5.**
	131	1215 A.M.	As on No. 130, but date ٨١٢١ **W.** 172. **S.** ·88.	As on No. 130.
	132	1216? A.M.	but ٢١٢ (the first numeral missing) In a lined circle with a row of dots. **W.** 160. **S.** ·96.	
	133	1218 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ٨١٢١ above the elephant's tail. In a lined circle. **W.** 172. **S.** ·95.	
	134	1219 A.M.	As on No. 133, but date ٩١٢١ **W.** 176. **S.** ·9.	

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ				COPPER
135	1220 A.M.	As on No. 133, but date ·rrı **W.** 176. **S.** ·87.	As on No. 130.	
136	1221 A.M.	but ırrı In a double-lined circle. **W.** 176. **S.** 1·05.		
137	1222 A.M.	As on No. 133, but elephant's tail depressed and date rrrı **W.** 176. **S.** ·95.	زهرا ی ب ضر نگر Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	
138	1223 A.M.	As on No. 137, but date rrrı **W.** 170. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 137.	Pl. V. 6.
139	1224 A.M.	Elephant to left with depressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter ı and date rrrı near the right margin of field. In a lined circle. **W.** 170. **S.** ·95.		Pl. V. 7.
140		Elephant to right with depressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter ı. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 176. **S.** ·95.	زهرا نگر ضر· rrrı سنه مولود Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ			
	141	1225 A.M.	As on No. 140, but letter **W.** 175. **S.** ·93.	زهرا نگر ضرب ٥٢٢١ سنه مولودي Field plain. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	142	1226 A.M.	but **W.** 170. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 141, but date ١٢٢١
	143	1227 A.M.	**W.** 170. **S.** ·93.	but ٧٢٢١ **Pl. V. 9.**
			HALF-PAISAS.	
	144	1200 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ١٢٠٠ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle. **W.** 86. **S.** ·65.	نگر ضرب Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
	145	1215 A.M.	As on No. 144, but date ٥١٢١ **W.** 87. **S.** ·67.	As on No. 144.
	146	1217 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ٧١٢١ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle. **W.** 88. **S.** ·73.	

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ			**COPPER**
147	1222 A.M.	As on No. 146, but date ٢٢٢١ **W.** 89. **S.** ·75.	بهرام ی ب ضر نگر Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
148	1225 A.M.	Elephant to right with depressed tail: above the elephant's back the letter ب In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 90. **S.** ·74.	بهرام نگر ضرب ـــــــ ١٢٢٥ مولود A dotted rosette near the upper margin. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
149	1226 A.M.	As on No. 148, but letter ا **W.** 80. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 148, but date ١٢٢٦ and no dotted rosette.

QUARTER-PAISA.

150	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٦ above the elephant's tail. In a lined circle. **W.** 45. **S.** ·55.	نگر ضرب Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **Pl. V. 8.**

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse

3. BANGALŪR MINT

Paisa.

COPPER Æ

151	1219 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٩ above the elephant's tail. Margin indistinct. **W.** 163. **S.** ·89.	بنگلور ضر Field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.

Half-Paisas.

152	1215	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٥ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle. **W.** 84. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 151.
153	1216 A.M.	As on No. 152, but date ١٢١٦ **W.** 87. **S.** ·65.	
154		Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٦ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle. **W.** 86. **S.** ·71.	
155	1217 A.M.	As on No. 154, but date ١٢١٧ **W.** 86. **S.** ·75.	

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ				**COPPER**
156	1218 A.M.	As on No. 154, but date ١٢١٨	As on No. 151.	
		W. 88. **S.** ·68.		
157	1219 A.M.	but ١٢١٩		
		W. 89. **S.** ·73.		**Pl. V. 11.**

QUARTER-PAISAS.

158	1200 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ١٢٠٠ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle.	As on No. 151.	
		W. 41. **S.** ·55.		
159	1215 A.M.	As on No. 158, but date ١٢١٥		
		W. 41. **S.** ·5.		
160	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٦ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle.		
		W. 41. **S.** ·6.		
161	1217 A.M.	As on No. 160, but date ١٢١٧		
		W. 42. **S.** ·59.		**Pl. V. 12.**
162	1218 A.M.	but ١٢١٨		
		W. 39. **S.** ·6.		

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
		ONE-EIGHTH PAISA.	
COPPER Æ 163	1219 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١١٢١ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle. **W.** 20. **S.** ·45.	As on No. 151. **Pl. V. 10.**

4. FAIZ ḤISĀR (GOOTY) MINT

PAISAS.

164	1215 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٥ in upper part of field. In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes composed of four dots each between. **W.** 170. **S.** ·86.	حصار فيض ضرب Field with dotted rosettes. In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes composed of four dots each between. **Pl. V. 13.**
165	1216 A.M.	As on No. 164, but date ١٢١٦ Border doubtful. **W.** 171. **S.** ·87.	As on No. 164. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **Pl. V. 14.**
166		Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٦ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle. **W.** 176. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 165.
167	1217 A.M.	As on No. 166, but date ١٢١٧ **W.** 176. **S.** ·93.	

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ			COPPER
168	1222 A.M.	As on No. 166, but date ١٢٢٢ above the elephant's head. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 174. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 165.

HALF-PAISAS.

169	?1215 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٥ ? above the elephant's tail. In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes between composed of four dots each. **W.** 85. **S.** ·67.	حصار فيض ضر Field plain. In a wide double-lined circle with rosettes between composed of four dots each.
170	1216 A.M.	As on No. 169, but date ١٢١٦ in upper part of field. **W.** 86. **S.** ·68.	As on No. 169.
171		As on No. 170. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 89. **S.** ·72.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
172	1217 A.M.	As on No. 171, but date ١٢١٧ **W.** 83. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 171, but a four-dotted rosette in the loop of the ض
173	1218 A.M.	but ١٢١٨ **W.** 84. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 171, but a seven-dotted rosette in the loop of the ض

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER Æ			
174	1222 A.M.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ١٢٢٢ in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 85. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 171, but an eight-dotted rosette in the loop of the ض **Pl. V. 15.**
175	1223 A.M.	As on No. 174, but date ١٢٢٣ **W.** 84. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 174.
		QUARTER-PAISAS.	
176		Elephant to right with depressed tail: date ١٢١١ (in error for ١٢٢٣) in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 49. **S.** ·57.	حصار فيض A seven-dotted rosette in the loop of the ض In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **Pl. V. 16.**
177		Elephant to right with depressed tail: date and letter (?) ١٢١ (the last numeral cut away) in upper part of field. Border doubtful. **W.** 43. **S.** ·55.	اختر ضر ب فيض حصار In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
178	†1225 A.M.	Elephant to right with depressed tail: letter ب in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 46. **S.** ·56.	As on No. 177, but date ١٢٢١ (probably in error for ١٢٢٥) above the word

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ			COPPER
179	?1226 A.M.	As on No. 178, but letter ت W. 42. S. ·5.	As on No. 177. Border doubtful. Pl. V. 17.

5. FARRUKH-YĀB ḤIṢĀR (CHITALDRŪG) MINT

PAISAS.

180	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٦ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between. W. 176. S. ·95.	ب فرخيا حصار ضرب Three dotted rosettes in upper part of field and one near the middle of the right margin. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between.
181	1217 A.M.	As on No. 180, but date ١٢١٧ W. 174. S. ·95.	As on No. 180, but additional dotted rosettes across the field near its middle.
182	1218 A.M.	As on No. 180, but date ١٢١٨ W. 174. S. ·93.	As on No. 181.

HALF-PAISAS.

183	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٦ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between. W. 89. S. ·75.	ب فرخيا حصار ضرب Two dotted rosettes in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between. Pl. VI. 1.

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ			
	184	1217 A.M.	As on No. 183, but date ٧١٢١ **W.** 85. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 183, but three dotted rosettes in upper part of field and two towards the centre.
	185	1218 A.M.	but ٨١٢١ **W.** 87. **S.** ·78.	As on No. 184.

6. KALĪKŪT (CALICUT) MINT

FANAMS.

GOLD	Æ			
	186	1215 A.M.	In a lined circle with a row of dots. **W.** 6. **S.** ·27.	١٢١٥ كليكوت In a lined circle.
	187		As on No. 186. **W.** 6. **S.** ·26.	As on No. 186, but date ٥١٢١ **Pl. VI. 2.**

PAISAS.

COPPER	Æ			
	188	1199 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. In a dotted circle. **W.** 176. **S.** ·8.	١١٩٩ ت كليكو ب ضر **Pl. VI. 3.**
	189	1200 A.H.	Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ١٢٠٠ in upper part of field. In double-lined circle. **W.** 173. **S.** ·92.	كليكوت ضرب Dotted rosettes in field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ				**COPPER**
190	1215 A.M.	As on No. 189, but date ٩١٢١ In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between. **W.** 173. **S.** ·93.	As on No. 189.	
191		As on No. 190. **W.** 176. **S.** ·87.	As on No. 189, but last letter of mint town ت **Pl. VI. 4.**	

QUARTER-PAISA.

192		Elephant to right with uplifted tail. **W.** 45. **S.** ·5.	كلبكوت	

7. FARRUKHĪ (FEROKE) MINT

FANAMS.

Æ				**GOLD**
193	1216 A.M.	In a lined circle with a row of dots. **W.** 6. **S.** ·3.	١٢١٦ فرخى In a lined circle with a row of dots. **Pl. VI. 5.**	
194	1217 A.M.	As on No. 193. **W.** 6. **S.** ·27.	As on No. 193, but date ١٢١٧	

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			DOUBLE-PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ			
	195	1218 A.M.	Elephant advancing to right, with trunk upraised as in the act of saluting, date ١٢١٨ above the tail which is depressed; above the elephant a flag with a star enclosed in a square and outside the latter a row of dashes. Traces of a lined circle at the margin.	عثماني فرخي ضرب دار Field plain. Traces of a lined circle at the margin.
			W. 342. **S.** 1·3.	**Pl. VI. 6.**
			PAISAS.	
	196	1217 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٧ in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	فرخي ب ضر Three dotted rosettes near the lower margin. In a lined circle with a row of dots between.
			W. 181. **S.** ·95.	
	197	1218 A.M.	As on No. 196, but date ١٢١٨	As on No. 196.
			W. 172. **S.** ·97.	**Pl. VI. 7.**

8. KHWURSHED-SAWĀD (DHĀRWĀR) MINT

			PAGODA.	
GOLD	A'			
	198		فاروقي شـــيد خور سواد سنة	هو محمد السلطان ١٢١٨ الو العادل سنة
			The initial ح of Ḥaidar is united with the *ye* of Fārūqī in the top line. In a lined circle with a row of dots.	A few small dotted rosettes in field. In a lined circle with a row of dots.
			W. 51·5. **S.** ·55. This coin has no milling.	**Pl. VI. 8.**

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
		RUPEE.		
Æ 199	1218 A.M.	محمد احمد دين در جهان اســـــــت ح ضرب روشن زفتح حيدر اصا م شيد سواد سال شتا خور سنة ١٢١٨	هو الو السلطان حيـــــد تاريخ سال سخ العادل جلوس سح سيوم بهاري سنة ٨ جلو In a lined circle with a row of dots.	SILVER
		In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 178. S. 1.	Pl. VI. 9.	
		PAISA.		
Æ 200	1217 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٧ above the elephant's tail. In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 172. S. ·9.	خور ب مر Three marks resembling arrow-heads in field. In a lined circle with dots arranged in groups of three each. Pl. VI. 10.	COPPER

9. KHĀLIQĀBĀD (DINDIGUL) MINT

HALF-PAISA.

201		Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٢ in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between. 82. S. ·67.	خالق اباد ضرب In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes between. Pl. VI. 11.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
		QUARTER-PAISAS.	
COPPER Æ			
202	1215 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢٢٥ (for ١٢١٥) in upper part of field. In a lined circle with short oblique lines.	خالق اباد ضرب In a lined circle with short oblique lines.
		W. 40. S. ·52.	Pl. VI. 12.
203		Elephant to right with uplifted tail: date ٥١٢١ (for ٥١٢١) in upper part of field. In a double-lined circle with short oblique lines between.	As on No. 202. In a double-lined circle with short oblique lines between.
		W. 39. S. ·53.	
		10. ẒAFARĀBĀD (GURRAMKONDA) MINT	
		HALF-PAISAS.	
204	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٦ in upper part of field. No border visible.	ظفراباد ضرب Dotted rosettes in field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
		W. 88. S. ·7.	Pl. VI. 13.
205	1218 A.M.	As on No. 204, but date ١٢١٨	As on No. 204.
		W. 92. S. ·67.	
		11. NAẒARBĀR (MYSORE) MINT	
		HALF-PAISA.	
206	1216 A.M.	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: date ١٢١٦ above the elephant's tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.	نظربار ضرب Dotted rosettes in field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots between.
		W. 85. S. ·	Pl. VI. 14.

V. KṚISHṆA RĀJA WOḌEYAR

A.D. 1799–1868.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			PAGODA.		
Æ 207	—	?	Figures of Śiva and Pārvatī seated. **W.** 51·5. **S.** ·49.	श्री कृष्णरा जा *Śrī Kṛishṇarā-jā* **Pl. VI. 15.**	GOLD
			RUPEES.		
Æ 208	Mysore	1222 A.H.	..۲۲۲ ..... سایه فضل شاه عالم با.. ...د بر هفت کش.. Dotted rosettes in field. **W.** 178·5. **S.** ·9.	مانوس میمنت ٦١٣ سنه جلوس ب ضر مهي سو.. A crescent to left of regnal year. Dotted rosettes in field.	SILVER
209	,,	1227 A.H.	As on No. 208, but date ..۲۷ **W.** 176·5. **S.** ·89.	As on No. 208, but regnal year ١٩ **Pl. VII. 1.**	
210	,,	?	but ...۴ ,, **W.** 176·5. **S.** ·88.	but ٧۴ ,,	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				HALF-RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ 211	Mysore	?	..... فضل شاه عالم .. هف .. كث .. Dotted rosettes in field. **W.** 89. **S.** ·65.	.... منت ٣٩ ... جلوس ... سو . A crescent to left of regnal year. Dotted rosettes in field. **Pl. VII. 2.**
				QUARTER-RUPEES.	
	212	,,	?	.... فل شاه عا .. .. د بر هف .. Dotted rosettes in field. **W.** 43. **S.** ·54.	... .. منت ٣٩ سنه جلو .. .... A crescent to left of regnal year. Dotted rosettes in field. **Pl. VII. 3.**
	213	,,	1214 A.H.	Figure of Chāmundi dancing, facing front. In a dotted circle. **W.** 43. **S.** ·54.	كشن راج ١٢١٤ سنه ودير جلوس ب ضرمهي سور In a dotted circle. **Pl. VII. 4.**
	214	,,	1243 A.H.	As on No. 213. **W.** 43. **S.** ·55.	As on No. 213, but date ١٢٤٣
	215	,,	1244 A.H.	,, **W.** 41·5. **S.** ·56.	,, but ١٢٤٤

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				**SILVER**
216	Mysore	? 1248 A. H.	As on No. 213. **W.** 41. **S.** ·55.	As on No. 213, but date ೧೯೯೮ (the numeral ೯ is somewhat doubtful).
			ONE-EIGHTH RUPEE.	
217	?	?	Figure of Chāmundi dancing, facing front. In a dotted circle. **W.** 24·5. **S.** ·44.	ಮ ಯಿಲಿ ಹಣ (*Mayilihana*, Kan.) In a dotted circle. **Pl. VII. 5.**
			ONE-SIXTEENTH RUPEE.	
218	?	?	Figure of Chāmundi dancing, facing front. In a dotted circle. **W.** 13·5. **S.** 34.	ಮ ಯಿಲಿ ಹಣ (*Mayilihana*, Kan.) In a dotted circle. **Pl. VII. 7.**
			TWENTY CASH.	
Æ				**COPPER**
219	?	?	Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed: in upper part of field ಶ್ರೀ (*Śrī*, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. In a dotted circle. **W.** 136. **S.** ·84.	ಮಯಿಲಿಕಾ ಸುಯಿಪತ್ತು XX CASH (*Mayili Kásu ippattu*, Kan.) In a dotted circle.
220	?	?	As on No. 219. **W.** 142. **S.** ·84.	As on No. 219, but XXCASH
221	?	?	,, **W.** 141. **S.** ·78.	,, but XXSAS **Pl. VII. 6.**

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	222			As on No. 219. In a lined circle with a row of dots. **W.** 138. **S.** ·88.	As on No. 219, but with ಚಾ (*Chá.*, Kan.) above the first line of inscription. In a lined circle with a row of dots. **Pl. VII. 8.**
	223			Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail depressed: above the elephant ಶ್ರೀ (*Śrī*, Kan.) with sun and moon and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (*Chāmundi*, Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots. **W.** 135. **S.** ·9.	ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮಯಿಲಿಕಾ ಸುಯಿಪತ್ತು (*Kṛishṇa, mayīli Káru ippattu*, Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots. **Pl. VII. 9.**
	224			As on No. 223. **W.** 138. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 223, but XX¿AII

TEN CASH.

	225			Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed: in upper part of field ಶ್ರೀ (*Śrī*, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. In a lined circle with a row of dots. **W.** 71. **S.** ·67.	ಚಾ ಮಯಿಲಿ ಕಾಸು ೧೦ (*Chá., mayīli Káru* 10, Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				**COPPER**
226	?	?	Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail depressed: above the elephant ಶ್ರೀ (*Śrī*, Kan.) with sun and moon and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (*Chāmundi*, Kan.). In a lined circle with a row of dots. **W.** 70. **S.** ·7.	ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮಯಿಲಿಕಾ ಸುಹತ್ತು X CASH (*Krishṇa, mayīli Kásu hattu*, Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots. **Pl. VII. 10.**
			FIVE CASH.	
227	?	?	Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed: above the elephant the sun and moon. In a lined circle with a row of dots. **W.** 41·5. **S.** ·58.	श्री *Śrī* कृष्णरा *Kṛishṇa rā* जा *jā* In a lined circle with a row of dots. **Pl. VII. 11.**
228	?	?	Elephant to left with trunk and tail depressed: in upper part of field ಶ್ರೀ (*Śrī*, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. Traces of a dotted circle. **W.** 33. **S.** ·5.	V CASH ಮಯಿಲಿಕಾ ಸು ೫ (*Mayīli Kásu* 5, Kan.) Traces of a dotted circle.
229	?	?	Elephant to left with trunk uplifted as in the act of saluting and tail depressed: above the elephant ಶ್ರೀ (*Śrī*, Kan.) with sun and moon and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (*Chāmundi*, Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots. **W.** 34. **S.** ·5.	ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮಯಿಲಿ ಕಾಸು ೫ (*Krishṇa, mayīli Kásu* 5, Kan.) In a lined circle with a row of dots.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			TWENTY-FIVE CASH.	
Æ 230	Mysore	?	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted: above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (*Śrī*, Kan.) with sun and moon and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (*Chāmundi*, Kan.) In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. **W.** 168·5. **S.** 1·05.	In centre ಕೃಷ್ಣ (*Kṛishṇa*, Kan.). In a lined circle. In margin ಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸು ೨೫ (*Mayili Kásu* 25, Kan.) XX CASH ضرب مهي سور In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. **Pl. VII. 12.**
231	,,	?	As on No. 230. **W.** 173. **S.** ·95.	As on No. 230, but HSAO VXX
			TWELVE AND A HALF CASH.	
232	,,	?	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted: above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (*Śrī*, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. **W.** 88. **S.** ·69.	ಕೃಷ್ಣ (*Kṛishṇa* Kan.) ب ضر مهي سور ١٢½ (12½, Kan.) In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. **Pl. VII. 13.**
			SIX AND A QUARTER CASH.	
233	,,	?	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted: above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (*Śrī*, Kan.) with the sun to left of this and the moon to right. In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. **W.** 41. **S.** ·55.	ಕೃಷ್ಣ (*Kṛishṇa*, Kan.) مهي سور ضرب In a double-lined circle and row of dots between. **Pl. VII. 14.**

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			TWENTY CASH.	
Æ				COPPER
234	Mysore	1834 A.D.	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted: above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (*Śrī*, Kan.) with sun and moon and ಚಾಮುಂಡಿ (*Chāmundi*, Kan.): below the lion the date 1834. In a lined circle with a row of dots.	In centre ಕೃಷ್ಣ (*Krishṇa*, Kan.) مہیسور ضرب In margin ಮಯಿಲಿಕಾಸು ೦೦ (*Mayīli Kāsu* 20, Kan.) MILAY XX CASH
			W. 138. S. ·88.	
235		1835 A.D.	As on No. 234, but date 1835.	As on No. 234, but MEILEE for MILAY
			W. 131. S. ·86.	
236		1836 A.D.	but 1836	As on No. 235.
			W. 140·5. S. ·85.	Pl. VIII. 15.
237		1839 A.D.	1839	
			W. 138. S. ·82.	
238		1841 A.D.	1841	
			W. 141. S. ·8.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				TEN CASH.	
COPPER	Æ				
	239	Mysore	1833 A.D.	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted: above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (*Śrī*, Kan.) with sun to left of this and the moon to right: below the lion the date 1833. In a lined serrated circle. **W.** 68. **S.** ·69.	ಕೃಷ್ಣ (*Kṛishṇa*, Kan.) 10 مهي سور ضرب In a lined serrated circle. **Pl. VIII. 16.**
	240	,,	1834 A.D.	As on No. 239, but date 1834. **W.** 69. **S.** ·73.	As on No. 239.
	241	,,	1837 A.D.	but ,, 1837 **W.** 69·5. **S.** ·66.	but 01 for 10.”
	242	,,	1838 A.D.	,, 1838 **W.** 69. **S.** ·68.	As on No. 241.
	243	,,	1841 A.D.	,, 1841 **W.** 67. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 239.
	244	,,	1842 A.D.	,, 1842 **W.** 67. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 241.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				COPPER
245	Mysore	1843 A.D.	As on No. 239, but date 1843. **W.** 67. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 241.
			FIVE CASH.	
246	,,	1833 A.D.	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted: above the lion ಶ್ರೀ (*Śrī*, Kan.) with sun to left of this and the moon to right: below the lion the date 1833. Traces of a dotted circle outside. **W.** 34·5. **S.** ·48.	ಕೃಷ್ಣ (*Krishṇa*, (Kan) 5 سور ، مهه ضرب In a lined circle with a row of dots. **Pl. VIII. 17.**
247		1834 A.D.	As on No. 246, but date 1834. **W.** 35. **S.** ·5.	As on No. 246.
248		1836 A.D.	but 1836 **W.** 34·5. **S.** ·53.	
249		1837 A.D.	1837 **W.** 34. **S.** ·55.	In a serrated lined circle.
250		1838 A.D	1838 **W.** 33. **S** 52.	As on No. 246.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	251	Mysore	1839 A.D.	As on No. 246, but date 1839. **W.** 33. **S.** ·52.	As on No. **246.** In a dotted circle.
	252	,,	1840 A.D.	,, but 1840 **W.** 31·5. **S.** ·51.	As on No. 246.
	253	,,	1841 A.D.	,, 1841 **W.** 34. **S.** ·48.	,,
	254	,,	1842 A.D.	,, 1842 **W.** 35. **S.** ·5.	,,
	255	,,	1843 A.D.	,, 1843 **W.** 33·5. **S.** ·53.	,,
				TWO AND A HALF CASH.	
	256	,,	1834 A.D.	Lion to left facing front, with right foreleg and tail uplifted: below the lion the date 1834.[1] **W.** 17. **S.** ·4.	ಕೃಷ್ಣ (*Krishna*, Kan.) 2॥ مهي سور ضرب **Pl. VIII. 18.**

[1] The die contained ಶ್ರೀ (*Śrī*, Kan.) with the sun and moon above the lion and a dotted or serrated marginal boundary line on both the obverse and reverse, but traces of these are only met with on a few of the coins.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					**COPPER**
257	Mysore	1839 A.D.	As on No. 256, but date 1839.	As on No. 256.	
			W. 16. **S.** ·44.		
258		1840 A.D.	but 1840		
			W. 16. **S.** ·4.		
259		1843 A.D.	1843		
			W. 16. **S.** ·42.		

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTH INDIAN COINS

INTRODUCTION

The coins here catalogued are arranged in four groups :—

I. Coins issued by the French Compagnie des Indes;
II. Coins of the East India Company;
III. Coins of Travancore, Cochin, and Pudukkottai States;
IV. A coin of one of the Āli Rājas of Cannanore.

The coins of the first series, with the exception of a good set of rupees, are by no means representative of the issues from the Pondicherry mint. Those of the East India Company exhibit still greater deficiencies, and are practically confined to the silver coins issued nominally from the Arcot mint and the one-fifth rupees which circulated on the Malabar Coast. The coins of Mysore are dealt with separately in this volume; those of Travancore and Cochin comprise only a few of the more modern types, and some coins from the former State have already appeared in the first volume of this Catalogue. These and other South Indian coins, notably some of the gold pagodas, are figured on Plate XXX of that volume.

The French obtained the right to coin rupees from Nawāb Dōst 'Alī Khān of Arcot in 1736, and the actual coinage commenced at Pondicherry in December of that year (*Diary of Ānanda Ranga Pillai*, vol. i, p. 8), i. e. in the year 1149 A.H., or the nineteenth year of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh. These rupees, which bear the distinctive mark of a crescent, were continued in the reigns of Aḥmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, and Shāh 'Ālam II, except during the periods 1761–3, 1778–83, 1793–1802, and 1803–16, when Pondicherry was in British occupation. After the last restoration of the town, coinage was resumed in 1817, and the rupees from this period onwards up to 1839, when the mint was finally closed, bear the date 1221 A.H. and the forty-fifth or last regnal year of Shāh 'Ālam (A.D. 1806). The same inscription is met with on the obverse of these coins in the case of the first three emperors, while a different one is met with in those of Shāh 'Ālam; the reverse inscription is the same in all. The collection does not contain any examples of the half or other divisions of the rupee, and it may be added that these coins are still unrepresented in the Madras Museum.

One of the most interesting coins in the collection is the large thin rupee (No. 39), which according to Zay was issued for the French settlement of Mahé on the Malabar Coast, ceded to France in 1726.

It differs from all the other coins of the Pondicherry mint in having a milled edge, and the size of the flan enables the entire inscription to be shown on each side. The rarity of this coin suggests that it may have been prepared experimentally, and in any case the distinctive peculiarities would probably handicap its use among people who were accustomed to thick unmilled coins. The Mahé fanams, of which five went to a rupee, exhibit on the obverse the quaint legend فرانس كنبني (Frans Kanpani = French Company), while the reverse bears the Hindustani name of the mint-town بهلچري (Bhulcheri = Pondicherry), the letter P and the date.

The Indo-French copper coins are represented by three dudus or four-kas pieces and a single-kas, all bearing the name of the mint-town in Tamil on the reverse. The only single-kas in the collection belongs to a type which is attributed by Zay to the Dutch, during their occupation of Pondicherry from 1693 to 1698, because it bears the so-called Kāli symbol which appears on the Negapatam copper coins. This device, which is possibly a very degenerate representation of the human figure found on many Chola, Pandyan, and Ceylon coins, was perhaps copied by the Dutch from the Tanjore gold fanams, but as the coin in question is still met with in considerable numbers it appears not unlikely that it was a true French issue.

The coins of the East India Company without date or indication of the mint, although they were all issued from Madras, consist of the single and half-fanams first struck during the reign of Charles II, and a small selection of the series with value expressed in English, Persian, Tamil, and Telugu, which appeared between 1807 and 1812. The two-anna piece (No. 7) is noticeable on account of its rarity.

The Company obtained permission to coin Arcot rupees from the Nawāb Sadutalla Khān Bahādur, Ṣubah of Arcot, in November 1742, but the right does not appear to have been exercised till 1759, as the earliest coins bear the name of ʿĀlamgīr II and the sixth year of his reign. The thick unmilled rupee was probably in circulation from the latter date till its supercession by the oblique milled coins, early in the nineteenth century. The exact date on which the oblique or earliest milling was introduced has not been recorded, but it was followed in 1818 by the indented-cord variety. All the Arcot coins minted at Madras bear the lotus flower mint-mark, while the set issued from 1823 to 1825 at the Calcutta mint carries a cinquefoil; the larger coins of this issue are provided with straight milling, but in the two- and one-anna pieces it is oblique. Attention may be directed to two of the coins of the Arcot series (Nos. 13 and 17), in which there is an error in the date. It will be seen that while the old Arcot rupee weighed 177 grains, the oblique milled rupee was as much as ten grains in excess of this, and finally in the coins struck from 1818

onwards the weight was reduced to 180 grains. The coin numbered 21 is of quarter-rupee size, but weighs only 28¼ grains and is perhaps a proof; the rupee No. 11 and half-rupee No. 19 possibly belong to the same category and were in all probability not issued for use.

The silver coins which circulated on the Malabar Coast were struck at Bombay, and like the Mahé fanam already referred to, were equivalent in value to one-fifth of a rupee. They comprise two varieties which were issued in 1799 and 1805 respectively, for Tellicherry, and a third older type, without direct evidence of locality, which is usually attributed to Cannanore, though it probably had a wider circulation. This last coin appears to have been first issued during the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, and a specimen bearing the date 1131 A.H. (A.D. 1719) and the mint-name منبي (Munbai = Bombay) is known (*vide* S. Lane-Poole, *Coins of the Moghul Emperors of Hindustan in the Brit. Mus.*, Pl. XXXI, No. 68).[1]

The small series of Native State coins presents few features of interest; those of Travancore are all modern, while those of Cochin have already been described by Sir Walter Elliot. Of the latter State there are two varieties of double- and single-puttuns, viz. an earlier type coined from about 1790 onwards, with the curious arrangement of lines and dots met with on the well-known 'vīrarāya' gold fanams which has been variously interpreted as representing a cannon and shot, a plough, or the signs of the zodiac, and a later type coined in 1856–8, with the figure of Śiva. The two Pudukkottai coins, which represent the complete coinage of this State, consist of an earlier variety minted locally, and a later one coined in England since about 1890, each being equal in value to one-twentieth of an anna. Although the language of the State is Tamil, the coins bear a Telugu inscription, copied from some of the small Nayaka coins which previously had an extensive circulation in the neighbouring parts of Southern India.

The Āli Rājas 'or lords of the deep',[2] so called from their sovereignty over the Laccadive Islands, were Muḥammadan chiefs of some importance at Cannanore on whom the above title is said to have been conferred in the middle of the sixteenth century. Their silver coins, which frequently bear blundered dates, were, according to Marsden, issued at any rate as early as 1731 and as late as 1788; like the earlier East India Company and French Mahé issues, with which they no doubt competed, their value was one-fifth of a rupee.

[1] Sir Walter Elliot (*Coins of Southern India*, p. 137) refers to this coin as the old *veḷḷi* (silver) fanam, and states that it was originally coined tentatively in Bombay in A.D. 1780.

[2] The word Āli is probably derived from the Malayālam *ālai*, the sea.

I. COINS ISSUED BY THE FRENCH COMPAGNIE DES INDES

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
		1. RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF MUḤAMMAD SHĀH	
		A.H. 1131–1161.	A.D. 1719–1748.
Æ 1	— 24	محمد شاه .... بادشاه غاز ك سكه منار **W.** 178. **S.** ·90.	مانوس ميمنت ٢٤ ب سنة جلوس ضرب اركات
2	115–25	As on No. 1, but ١١٥– to right of top line. **W.** 176·5. **S.** ·89.	As on No. 1, but regnal year ٢٥
3	— 26	As on No. 1. **W.** 175·5. **S.** ·87.	but ٢٦
		2. RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF AḤMAD SHĀH	
		A.H. 1161–1167.	A.D. 1748–1754.
4	— 1	احمد شاه بهادر بادشاه غاز ك سكه مبار **W.** 172. **S.** ·95.	مانوس ميمنت احد ب سنة جلوس ضرب اركات

SILVER

Pl. VIII. 1.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 5	— 2	As on No. 4. **W.** 175·2. **S.** 1·00.	As on No. 4, but regnal year ٢ **Pl. VIII. 2.**
6	1164? 3	As on No. 4, but date ١١٦٤ (؟) above top line on left. **W.** 174. **S.** ·95.	,, but ٣
7	— 4	As on No. 4. **W.** 174·2. **S.** ·98.	,, ٤
8	— 5	,, **W.** 175·5. **S.** ·95.	,, ٥
9	— 6	,, **W.** 175. **S.** ·95.	,, ٦
10	1167 7	As on No. 4, but date . . . ٧ above top line on left. **W.** 155·5. **S.** ·90	,, ٧

3. RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF 'ĀLAMGĪR II

A.H. 1167–1173. A.D. 1754–1759.

11

. . . . عالمگیر	مانوس
بادشاه غاز	میمنت
ن	احد ب
سکه مبار	سنة جلوس
	ارکات

W. 171·2.
S. ·97.

Pl. VIII. 3.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ			SILVER
12		As on No. 11.	As on No. 11, but regnal year ٢
		W. 177·8. **S.** ·96.	
13	11— 3	As on No. 11, but date ١١· to right of upper line. Part of a lined border.	but
		W. 173. **S.** ·99.	
14		As on No. 11.	
		W. 176·5. **S.** ·94.	

4. RUPEES STRUCK IN THE NAME OF SHĀH 'ĀLAM II

A.H. 1173–1221. A.D. 1759–1806.

15	حامی دین الله محمد شـــاه سایهٔ فضل شاه عالم باد زد بر هفت کشور	مانوس میمنت ۴۲ سنة جلوس ضرب ارکات
	W. 175·5. **S.** 1·00.	
16	As on No. 15.	As on No. 15, but regnal year ٨
	W. 173·5. **S.** ·96.	
17		
	W. 174. **S.** ·99.	

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ			
	18	1183 9	As on No. 15, but date ١١٨٣ under محمد	As on No. 15, but regnal year ٩ **W.** 160. **S.** ·90.
	19	1184 9	As on No. 18, but date ١١٨٤	As on No. 18. **W.** 175. **S.** ·98.
	20	1184 10	As on No. 19, but date ١١٨٤	As on No. 15, but regnal year ١٠ **W.** 175·5. **S.** ·98.
	21	1185 10	As on No. 18, but date ١١٨٥	As on No. 20. Part of a lined border. **W.** 174. **S.** ·99.
	22	1186 11	but ١١٨٦	As on No. 15, but regnal year ١١ **W.** 174·5. **S.** ·95.
	23	1187 12		but **W.** 176·5. **S.** ·95.
	24	1188 13		١٢ **W.** 177. **Pl. VIII. 4.** **S.** ·95.
	25	1189 14	١١٨٩	١٣ **W.** 175. **S.** ·95.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ai			**SILVER**
26	1190 15	As on No. 18, but date ١١٩٠. **W.** 177·8. **S.** ·97·	As on No. 15, but regnal year ١٥
27	1191 16	,, but ١١٩١	,, but ١٦ Part of a lined border.
		W. 177. **S.** ·96.	
28	1197 22	,, –١١٩٧	As on No. 15, but regnal year ٢٢
		W. 176·8. **S.** ·97.	
29	1199 24	,, ١١٩٩	,, ٢٤
		W. 174. **S.** ·96.	
30	1200 25	,, ١٢٠٠	,, ٢٥
		W. 178. **S.** ·92.	
31	1201 26	,, ١٢٠١	,, ٢٦
		W. 175·5. **S.** ·97.	
32	1202 27	,, ١٢٠٢	,, ٢٧
		W. 177. **S.** ·90.	
33	1203 28	,, –٢٠٣	,, ٢٨
		W. 173·8. **S** ·90.	

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	℞			
	34	— 29	As on No. 18, but date has not fallen on this coin. **W.** 179·5. **S.** ·91.	As on No. 15, but regnal year ٢١
	35	1205 30	As on No. 18, but date ١٢٠٥ **W.** 178. **S.** ·87.	" but ٣٠
	36	1206 31	" but ١٢٠٦ **W.** 171. **S.** ·87.	" ٣١
	37	— 43	" ١٢٤١ (in error for ١٢٤٣) **W.** 178·2. **S.** ·91.	" ٤٣
	38	1220 45	" ١٢٢٠ **W.** 177. **S.** ·97.	" ٤٥

5. COINS STRUCK FOR MAHÉ

	39	1199 24	حامی دین الله محمد شـــــــــــاه ١١٩٩ سایه فضل شاه عالم باد ســـــکه زد بر هفت کشور In a lined border. **W.** 177·8. **S.** 1·28. Zay, *Hist. Monât. Colon. Franç. Supplément* (1904), p. 20.	مانوس میمنت ٢٤ ب سنة جلوس ضرب ارکات In a lined border. An irregular corded milling.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ				**SILVER**
40	1738 A.D.	١٧٣٨	P	
		W. 34. **S.** ·52.	Letter P for Pondicherry.	
41	1750 A.D.	As on No. 40.	As on No. 40, but date ١٧٥٠.	
		W. 34·5. **S.** ·55.		Pl. VIII. 5.
42	1751 A.D.		(١٧)٥١	
		W. 35·[illegible] **S.** ·55.		

6. COINS STRUCK FOR PONDICHERRY

Æ				**COPPER**
43		Large fleur-de-lis.	Tamil inscription in three lines, with a dividing line between the first and second lines.	
		W. 58. **S.** ·60.	*Pudu* *chhē* *ri*	
				Pl. VIII. 6.
44		As on No. 43, but fleur-de-lis smaller.	As on No. 43.	
		W. 61·2. **S.** ·60.		
45	1836 A.D.	Crowned bird (Gallic cock) facing left, with its right foot on a globe and the left on a bar. Under the bar the date 1836.		
		W. 62. **S.** ·64.		Pl. VIII. 7.
46		Unrecognizable design, perhaps a degenerate representation of a human figure.	Part of a dotted border.	
		W. 22·5. **S.** ·39.		

II. COINS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY ISSUED FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Metal	No.	Obverse	Reverse

1. COINS WITHOUT DATE OR MINT

SILVER Æ

1 Half-length figure of Vishṇu, with an arrangement of dots on either side of the head.

Two linked C's. (Cipher of Charles II.)

W. 27·5.
S. ·37.

Pl. VIII. 10.

Catal. Coins Ind. Mus., vol. i, Pl. XXX, fig. 19.

Full-length figure of Vishṇu, with left hand holding a club which rests on the ground.

As on No. 1.

W. 15.
S. ·34.

Gōpuram of a temple with nine stars on either side, surrounded by a garter with buckle on which is inscribed :—

HALF PAGODA نيم هون پهولي

Part of a dotted border.
Oblique milling.

W. 325.
S. 1·43.

Erect figure of Vishṇu with hanging lamps on either side, surrounded by three circles of dots and the whole enclosed in a ribbon with forked ends above, separated by a star. On the ribbon inscriptions in Tamil and Telugu ('half a flower pagoda').

அரை பூ வராகன் (*Tam.*)
అరపూవరహన్ (*Tel.*)

As on No. 3, but inscribed :-

QUARTER PAGODA ربع هون پهولي

Oblique milling.

W. 162·3.
S. 1·05.

As on No. 3, but two circles of dots around the figure and inscriptions :—

கால் வராகன்
కాలువరహన్

Pl. VIII. 8.

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 5	A garter with buckle on which is inscribed :— DOUBLE FANAM. In centre دو فلم Oblique milling. **W.** 26·8. **S.** ·60.	Ribbon with forked ends above, separated by a star, on which is இரண்டு பணம் ('two panams'). In centre in two lines రెండు రూకలు ('two rūkalu').	SILVER
	As on No. 5, but on garter FANAM, and in centre فلم Oblique milling. **W.** 11·8. **S.** ·45.	As on No. 5, but on ribbon பணம் ('panam') and in centre రూక ('rūka').	Pl. VIII. 11.
	As on No. 5, but on garter TWO ANNAS, and in centre, in two lines, دو آنه روپیه Part of a dotted border. Oblique milling. **W.** 22·8. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 5, but on ribbon இரண்டு அணா ('two annas'), and in centre, in two lines రెండు అణాలు ('two annas'). Part of a dotted border.	

2. COINS OF THE ARCOT MINT

MUHR.

Æ 6	۱۱۷۲ عزیز الدین محمد عالم گیر بادشاه غاز سکه مبار Dotted rim on face. Indented cord milling. **W.** 180·5. **S.** 1·10.	مانوس سنه جلوس ضرب ارکات Dotted rim on face. Lotus mint-mark before regnal year.	GOLD

NAWAB SALAR JUNG

Metal	No.	Obverse	Reverse
		RUPEES.	
SILVER	Æ		
	9	As on No. 8, but only central portion of inscription on the coin. No milling. **W.** 177. **S.** ·84.	As on No. 8, but only central portion of inscription on the coin.
	10	As on No. 8. A single-lined border. Oblique milling. **W.** 187·5. **S.** 1·08.	As on No. 8. A single-lined border. **Pl. VIII. 9.**
	11	Dotted rim on face. Oblique milling not reaching the edge. **W.** 177. **S.** 1·10.	Dotted rim on face.
	12	Dotted rim on face. Indented cord milling. **W.** 180·75. **S.** 1·10.	
	13	As on No. 8, but date ١١٧٦, in error for ١١٧٢ Dotted rim on face. Indented cord milling. **W.** 181. **S.** 1·10.	
	14	As on No. 8. Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated). Straight milling. **W.** 180·75. **S.** 1·07.	As on No. 8, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil or rose instead of a lotus. Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated).

Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse

HALF-RUPEES.

Æ **SILVER**

15

As on No. 8.
A single-lined border.
Oblique milling.

W. 90·75.
S. ·88.

As on No. 8.
A single-lined border.

16

Dotted rim on face.
Indented cord milling.

W. 91·25.
S. ·85.

Dotted rim on face.

17

As on No. 8, but date ١١٧١ in error for ١١٧٢
Dotted rim on face.
Indented cord milling.

W. 89·75.
S. ·85.

18

As on No. 8.
Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated).
Straight milling.

W. 90·75.
S. ·84.

As on No. 8, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil instead of a lotus.
Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated).

19

As on No. 18, but broader rim.

W. 91.
S. ·91.

As on No. 18, but broader rim.

QUARTER-RUPEES.

20

١١٧٢
شاه
باد
سکه
عالم گیر

A single-lined border.
Oblique milling.

W. 46·25.
S. ·67.

ضرب
ارکات

A single-lined border.
Lotus mint-mark before regnal year.

Pl. VIII. 12.

	Metal No.	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	℞		
	21	As on No. 20. A much thinner coin than No. 20. **W.** 28·25. **S.** ·66.	As on No. 20.
	22	Dotted rim on face. Indented cord milling. **W.** 44·75. **S.** ·69.	Dotted rim on face.
	23	Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated). Straight milling. **W.** 44·75. **S.** ·67.	As on No. 20, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil instead of a lotus. Dotted rim on face (the dots excavated).
		ONE-EIGHTH RUPEES.	
	24	As on No. 20. A single-lined border. Oblique milling. **W.** 22·2. **S.** ·50.	As on No. 20. A single-lined border.
	25	Part of a single-lined border. Oblique milling. **W.** 22. **S.** ·50.	As on No. 20, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil.
		ONE-SIXTEENTH RUPEES.	
	26	As on No. 20. A single-lined border. Oblique milling. **W.** 10·8. **S.** 40.	As on No. 20. A single-lined border.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ			**SILVER**
27		As on No. 20. A single-lined border. Oblique milling. **W.** 10·5. **S.** ·42.	As on No. 20, but the mint-mark a cinquefoil. A single-lined border.

3. COINS ISSUED FOR USE ON THE MALABAR COAST

Tellicherry one-fifth Rupees.

28	1214 A.H. 1799 A.D.	T ٩٩ سنه (؟) ١٢١٤	جلوس ضرب تالچری
		In a dotted circle.	In a dotted circle.
		W. 33·5. **S.** ·50.	**Pl. VIII. 13.**
29	1805 A.D.	A weighing-scale with the T between the suspended parts. The date 1805 below. **W.** 33·5. **S.** ·52.	..... شاه عا جلوس

One-fifth Rupee (?).

30	جلوس	5 شا
	W. 34·8. **S.** ·50.	The numeral 5 is probably intended to indicate the value of the coin. (5 = 1 Rupee.)

III. COINS OF SOUTH INDIAN NATIVE STATES

Metal	No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			1. TRAVANCORE	
SILVER	Æ			
	1	1889 A.D.	Śaṅkhā or conch-shell within a wreath, around which is an inscription in *Malayālam* (Tiruvidānkūr ara rūpā 1064). Dotted rim on face. Straight milling. **W.** 83·5. **S.** ·95.	HALF RUPEE 1889 (in three lines) within a wreath, around which is RAMA VURMA TRAVANCORE Dotted rim on face. **Pl. VIII. 14.**
		1906–7 A.D.	As on No. 1, but inscription Tiruvidānkūr kāl rūpā. Dotted rim on face. Straight milling. **W.** 41·2. **S.** ·78.	As on No. 1, but ¼ RUPEE 1082 (in three lines). (1082 Malabar Era = A.D. 1906–7.) Dotted rim on face.
			Śaṅkhā within a circle, surrounded by a wreath. Dotted rim on face. No milling. **W.** 23. **S.** ·6.	Letters RV in monogram within a dotted circle, around which is FANAM ONE and in *Mal.* paṇam onnu. A dotted circle near margin. **Pl. VIII. 16.**
COPPER	Æ			
	4		As on No. 3. **W.** 158. **S.** 1·05.	As on No. 3, but ONE CHUCKRAM and *Mal.* oru chakram. **Pl. VIII. 15.**
			W. 78·5. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 3, but EIGHT CASH and *Mal.* eṭṭu kāsu.

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ				COPPER
6		As on No. 3. **W.** 39. **S.** ·69.	As on No. 3, but FOUR CASH and *Mal.* nālu kāsu.	
7		Śaṅkhā within a circle from which eight rays proceed to the margin. A raised edge. **W.** 8·8. **S.** ·41.	*Mal.* oru kāsu (one cash) in two lines. A raised edge.	

The last five coins were struck in 1076 M.E. (A.D. 1900).

2. COCHIN

Æ				SILVER
8		Object like the letter J lying on its side, with twelve dots (in three rows of four) below and the sun and moon and two or three additional dots above. **W.** 15·5. **S.** ·42.	Arrangement of lines and dots, the central part of which perhaps represents a Śaṅkhā. Pl. VIII. 17.	
9		As on No. 8. **W.** 5. **S.** ·26.	As on No. 8.	
10		Figure of Śiva seated. **W.** 15·5. **S.** ·43.	,,	
11		As on No. 10. **W.** 8·2. **S.** ·30.	,,	

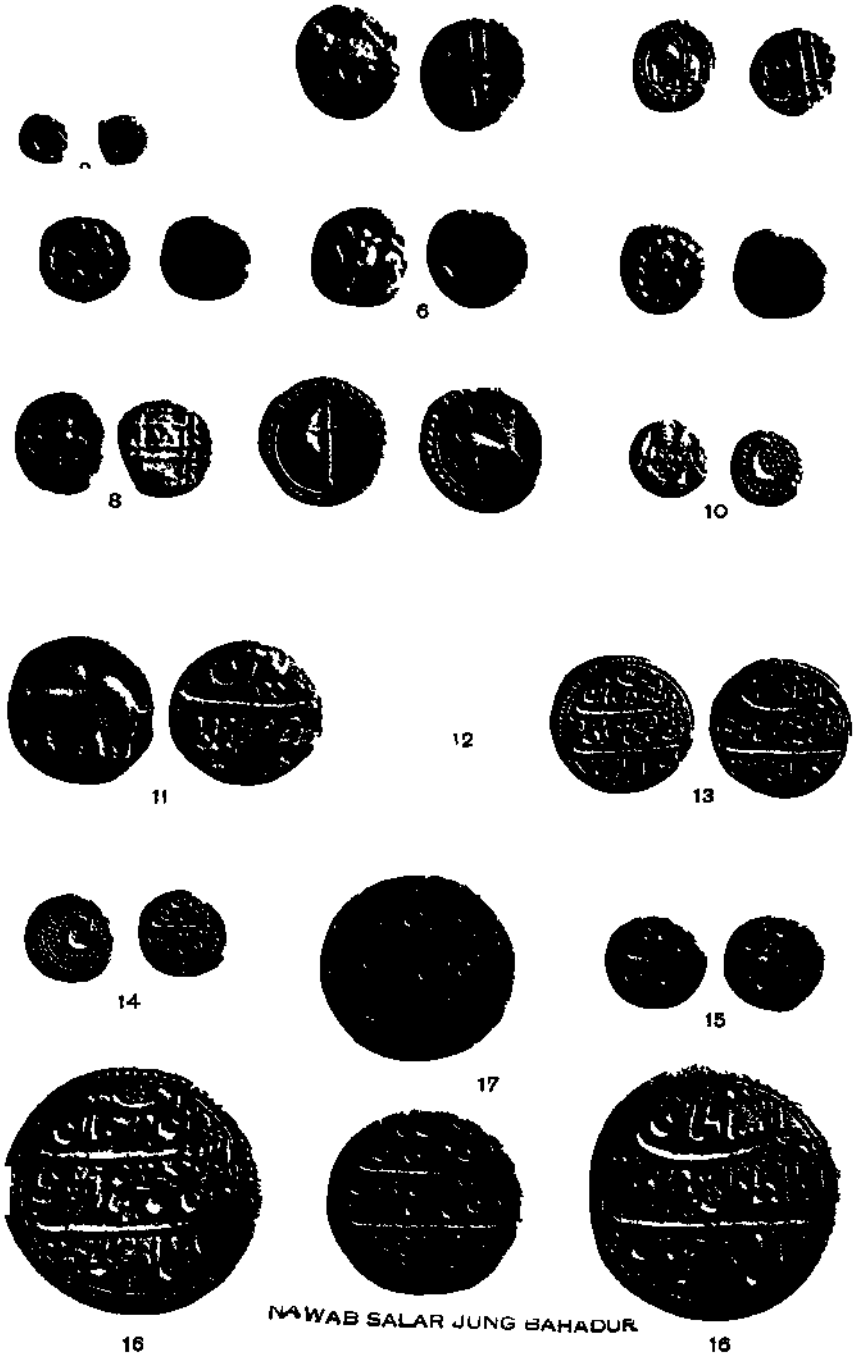
Elliot, *Coins of Southern India*, pl. IV, fig. 193.

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			3. PUDUKKOTTAI	
COPPER	Æ			
	12		Seated figure of Brahadamba (Pārvatī) within a dotted circle. **W.** 17·6. **S.** ·39.	The Telugu word విజయ (victory) in two lines, within a plain circle. **Pl. VIII. 18.**
	13		As on No. 12. With a raised edge. **W.** 20. **S.** ·48.	As on No. 12. A raised edge.

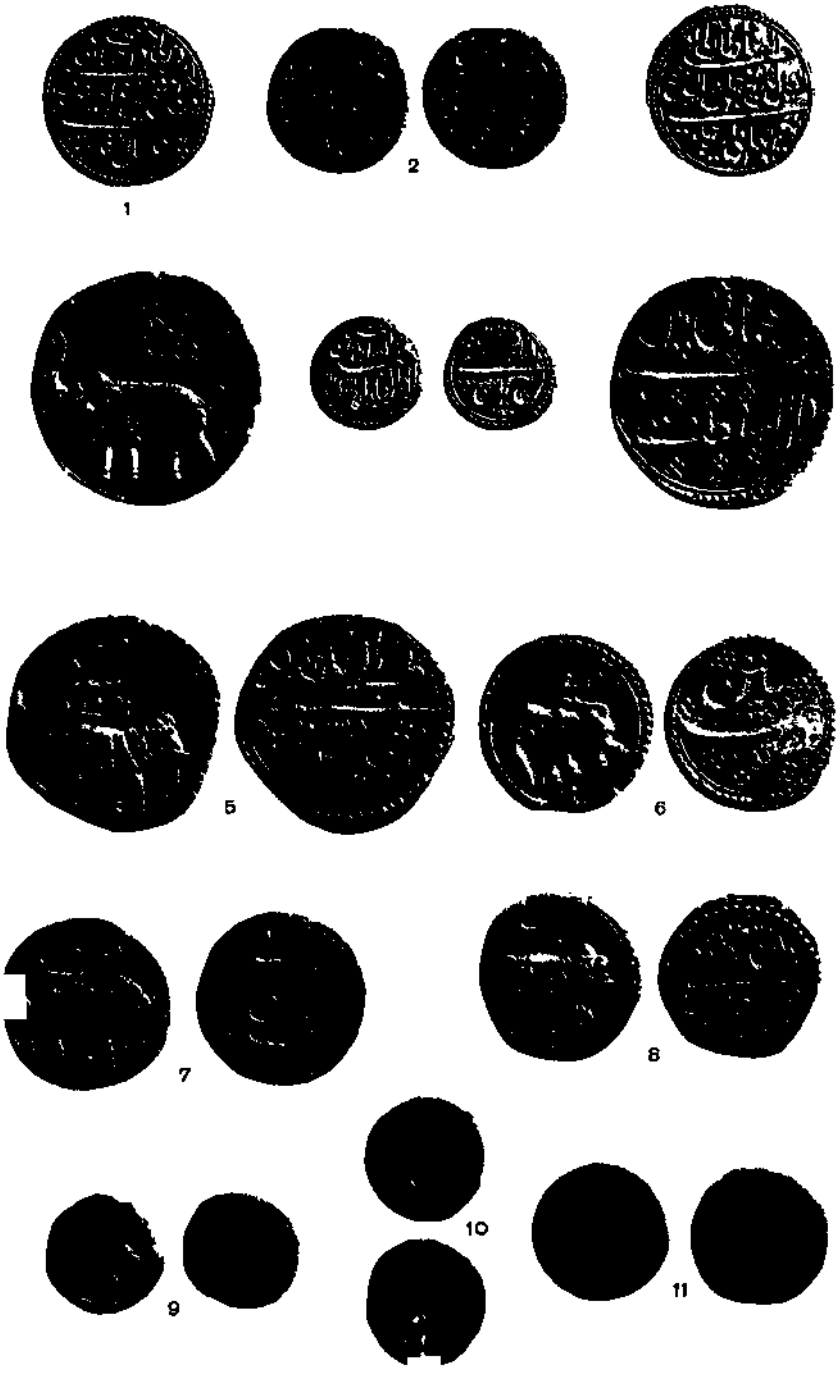
IV. ĀLI RĀJA OF CANNANORE

	Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ 1		الملك الوالي علي راجا **W.** 34·5. **S.** ·58.	بالهجرة ١٢(*sic*)٣(١) سنة = A.H. 1231. **Pl. VIII. 19.**

Marsden, *Numis. Orient.*, Pt. II, p. 834.



NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR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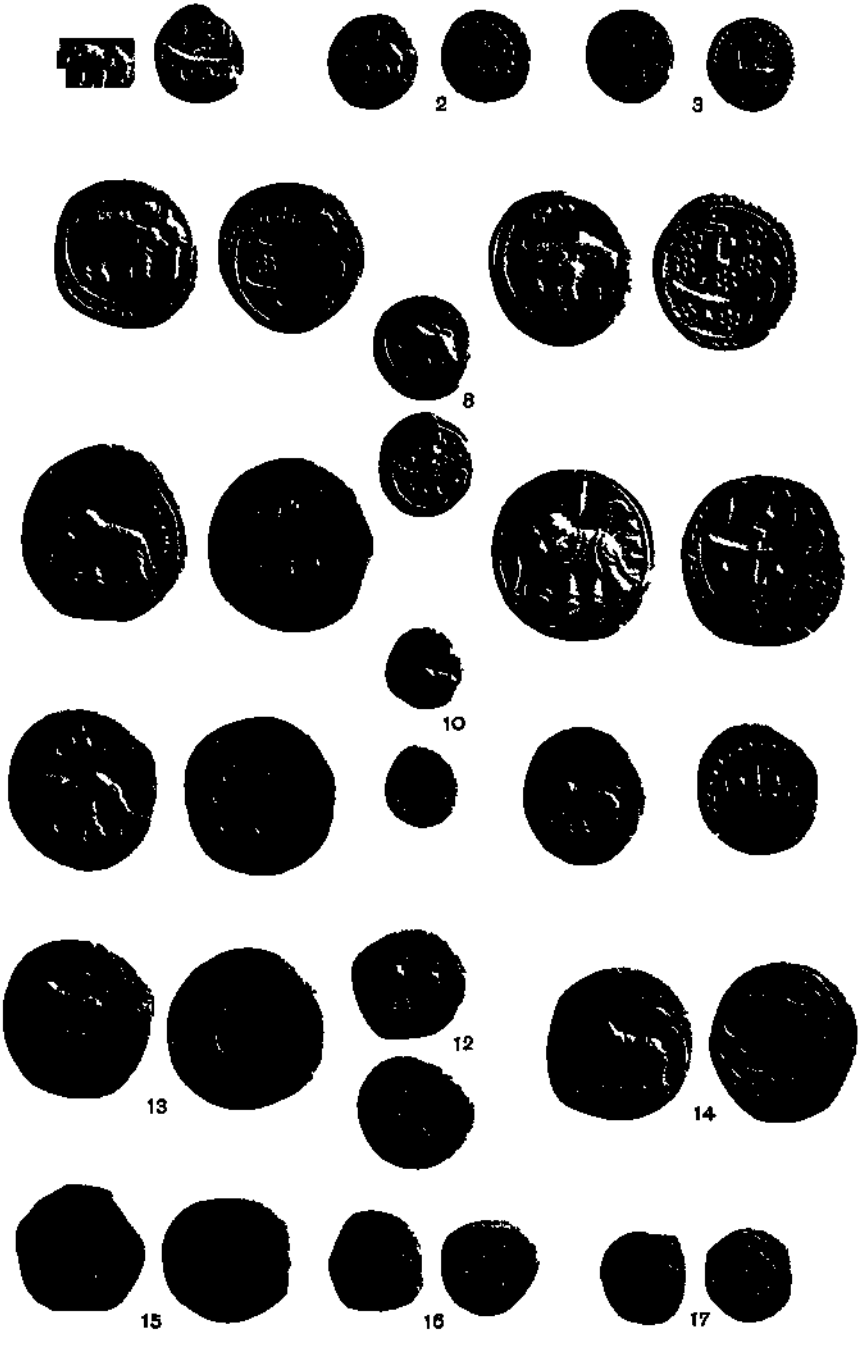
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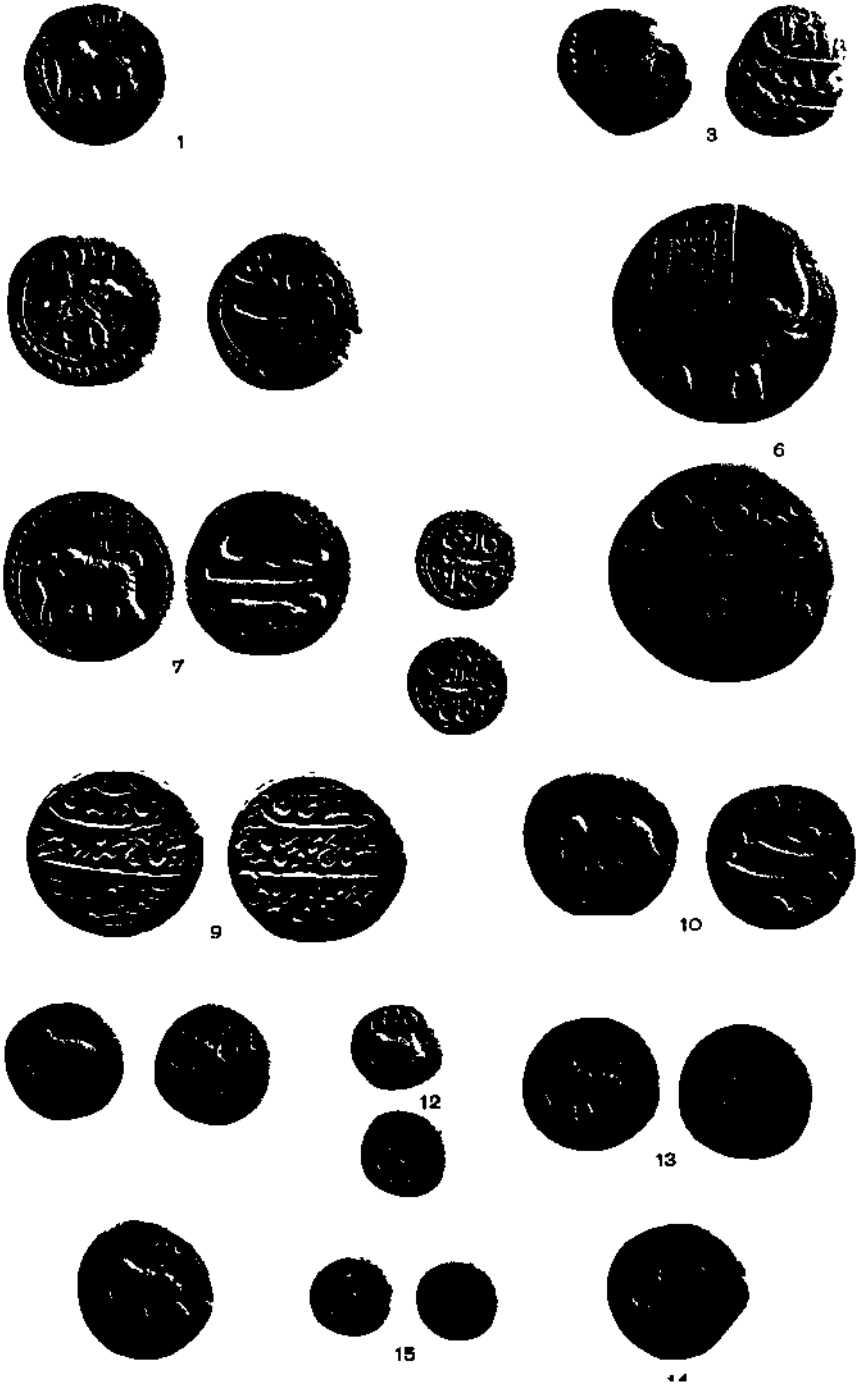
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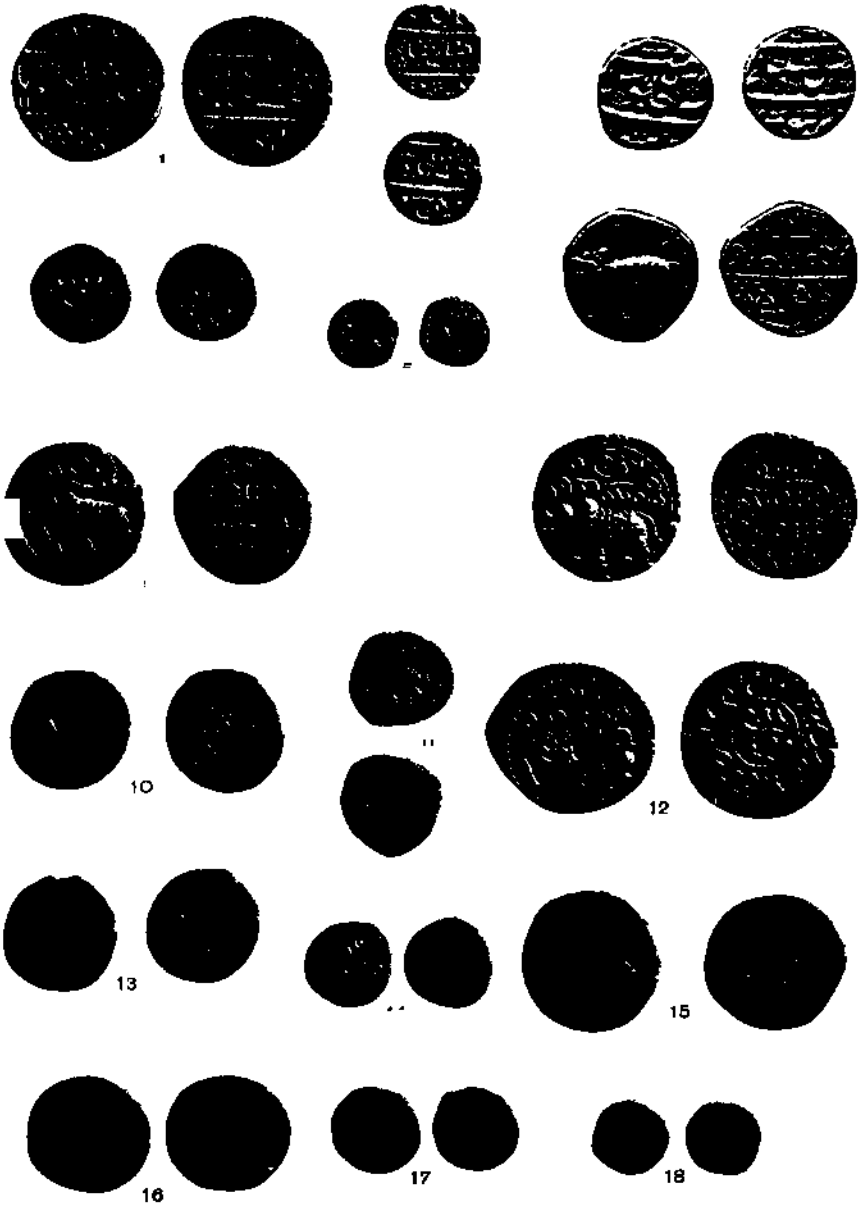

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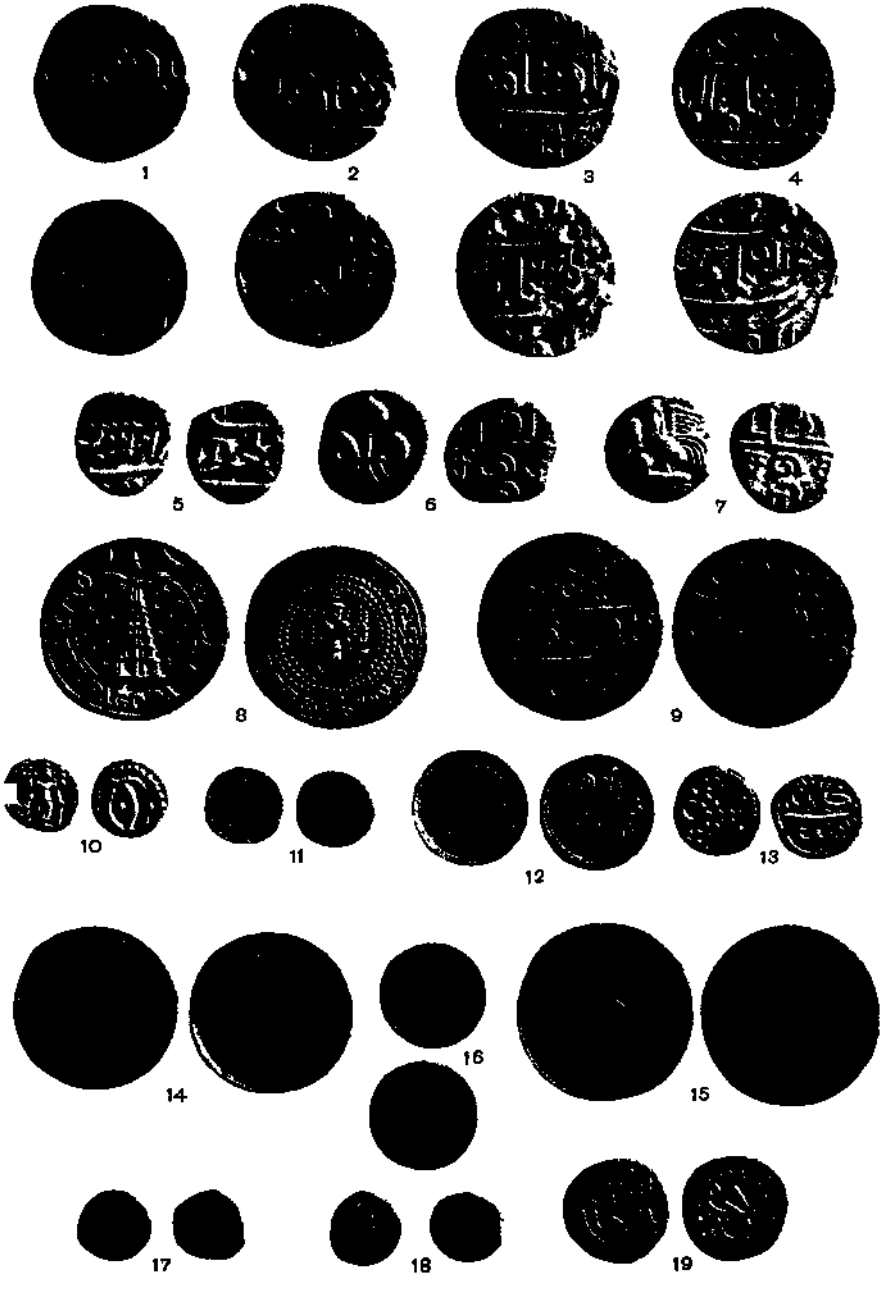

FRENCH AND ENGLISH E.I.C.: TRAVANCORE,

SECTION III

COINS OF WESTERN INDIA, RAJPUTANA, AND CENTRAL INDIA

BY

WILLIAM H. VALENTINE

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

THE coins described in this Section of the Catalogue are those struck at the mints of the various Native States in the Bombay Presidency and Western India generally, Rajputana and Central India. The series is far from being complete but is fairly representative, although some of the smaller States are still unrepresented in the collection.

These coins have been much neglected in the past, when information could have been more easily gathered; numismatists therefore owe a big debt of gratitude to James T. Prinsep for his essay entitled 'Useful Tables' published in 1834 by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Since Prinsep's day, the neglect by other writers on Indian coins of this series has lost much information which can probably never be regained.

The decline of the Mughal Empire and the corresponding rise first of the Marāthās, and then of British power, marks the beginning of the period when the Native States began to issue their own coins; although some of the Hindu States may claim a greater antiquity, a century and a half practically covers the period of issue of the coins in this volume.

The right of striking coins had been jealously guarded by the Mughal rulers, but as their power declined the States that arose gradually assumed the right of striking their own currency. For economic perhaps as much as political reasons, these coins were at first issued in the prevailing Imperial type, usually that of Shāh 'Ālam, with the addition of a characteristic ornament or letter. This fact constitutes one of the most serious of the difficulties in allocating these coins; for it is not till nearly the end of the Mughal empire that the Emperor's name disappears from the coins of States which had long ceased to owe any allegiance to him. The types were frequently continued long after the death of the Mughal Emperor, and we have frequently impossible combinations of regnal and Hijra dates.

Less difficulty is experienced in attributing those currencies, chiefly of a later date, which bear the name and titles of the local rulers, &c., sometimes in several languages. Some inscriptions are bi-lingual, and in one case (Jāora) tri-lingual; the three different eras of Samvat, Hijra, and Anno Domini are sometimes inscribed on the same coin, and the date of each era is written in its own distinctive

numerals. In this matter of dates many other anomalies exist; for example, the coins of Karaulī State have the date A.D. in Persian numerals, these characters also being used for a date in the Samvat era on a coin of Indore. As the die used was regularly much larger than the flan, it is very usual to find the most necessary part of the legend omitted from a coin, namely the mint name, which is in most cases either at the extreme top or bottom of the die.

A further difficulty arises when the type of coin struck in one State is closely imitated by its neighbour. This occurs, for example, in the Bundi-Kotah series. The imitation of an older coin with the addition of a word or two is not unusual.

In Kutch and Kāthiāwār the coins of the later Sulṭāns of Gujarāt were adopted, Kutch using the type of Maḥmūd Shāh, while Nawānagar and Porbandar took for their currency that of Muẓaffar Shāh III, a Nāgarī inscription in the exergue indicating the actual issuer of the coin.

The ornaments in the field of a coin are sometimes an aid to its identification. Although many of the coins are identifiable from these, too great a reliance must not be put upon them. The mark or ornament most frequently met with is the trident or trisul of Śiva, but flags, sceptres, and swords are in great favour. The imperial umbrella or canopy is found on many, and was significant of the close affinity of the State using it to the paramount power, formerly Mughal, but latterly British. Other insignia of royalty found on the coins form a distinguishing feature, and in many cases denote a particular ruler, each ruler having his own special symbol. The coins of Bikānir State are a good instance of this, the later issues having some five or six symbols, each one being typical of a different ruler.

The growth of British influence among the Native States is generally traceable on their coins. As far back as 1849 Rēwa State struck coins with the name of the British Agent in charge there to show its loyalty. Bhartpur in 1858 issued coins with the head of Queen Victoria and her name and titles in Persian around: whilst in 1865 Bundi began a series, issued for several years, on which the words 'Queen Victoria' were inscribed and the Christian date given. During the next decade the paramount Power was recognized on the coins of many States. The inscriptions, both Persian and Nāgarī, acknowledged Her Majesty Victoria as Queen of India, later as *Ḳaisar-i-Hind* (Empress of India). This practice continued in the reign of Edward VII.

There are about one hundred Native States throughout India,[1] and

[1] *Vide* India Office List, 1917.

nearly all of them claimed the right of striking their own money after their adhesion to Britain. This right was conceded to those who could vindicate their claim, but the numberless currencies in circulation caused much inconvenience. For a long time a uniform currency was demanded by traders. The Indian Government, therefore, in 1876, passed an Act in which they offered to strike, free of charge, coins for the Native States where the metal was sent for that purpose by the States to the Government mints. These coins were to be of a weight and fineness uniform with the British Indian currency, and were to be considered as legal tender anywhere in India. At this period thirty-four States still retained the privilege of coining, but Alwar and Bīkanir alone accepted the conditions of the Act before its expiry, in 1893. The closing of the Government mints to free coinage, however, caused such a depreciation in the value of the Native States rupees that the Government were induced to agree to purchase at their market value the rupees of all those States who suffered thereby, on condition that they surrendered the right of coinage.

Most of them took advantage of the offer, and in answer to an inquiry of mine to the Government of India in 1913 concerning this matter, it was stated that the following States were the only ones remaining at that date which still possessed the privilege of coining their own money:

Haidarābād, Udaipur, Jaipur, Tonk, Orchhā, and Travancore in silver and copper: Kutch, Jaisalmīr and Kishangarh in silver only while Gwalior, Ratlām, and the Baroda Prant struck copper coins only.

The rupee is the currency unit throughout the whole of the Native States in this section with the exception of Kutch and Kāthiāwār.

The following is the usual table:

3 pāī	equal	1 paisa.
12 paisa	,,	1 anna.
16 annas	,,	1 rupee.
16 rupees	,,	1 muhr.

Pāīs and paisa and annas (generally) are of copper, rupees are of silver, and muhrs of gold. In Kutch and Kāthiāwār, the silver kōrī is in use with its subdivision of 16 copper dhinglās.

A handbook dealing fully with the subject of the coins struck and used in the Native States and written by a competent authority is greatly needed. Much good work has however been done by the writers of the undermentioned works, which, although they do not cover the whole ground, have proved of valuable assistance in the preparation of this Catalogue, and as I have made full use of them I am anxious to acknowledge my indebtedness to their authors.

J. Prinsep. *Useful Tables. J. A. S. B.* 1834.

Captain W. W. Webb. *Currencies of Rajpūtāna.* Westminster, 1893.

Chas. J. Rodgers. *Official Catalogues of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta,* and *Panjab Museum, Lahore.*

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle. *Notes on Coins of Native States. J. A. S. B.,* 1897.

Dr. O. Codrington. *Coinages of Kutch and Kathiāwār. Num. Chron.,* 1898.

Dr. G. P. Taylor. *Baroda Coins of the last six Gaekwars. J. A. S. B.,* 1912.

A. Master, I. C. S. *Post-Mughal Coins of Ahmadabad. J. A. S. B.,* 1914.

Justice M. G. Ranade. *Currencies and Mints under Mahratta Rule. J. Bomb. Br. A. S.,* 1899.

To this list must be added that storehouse of information, *The Imperial Gazetteer of India,* from whose reliable pages many interesting facts from the notes on local currencies have been culled. While some use has also been made of the same work in regard to the necessarily brief accounts of the history of each State, and its system of transliteration followed, the main facts and dynastic lists have been compiled from the works of the following:

James Prinsep. *Useful Tables. J.A.S.B.,* 1834.

M. N. and M. N. Mehta, *The Hind Rajasthan.* Dakor, 1896.

Sir R. Lethbridge. *The Golden Book of India.* London, 1902.

The India Office List. London, 1917.

I am glad to place on record the obligation I am under to the writers of these works, and to acknowledge the use made of them by me. In addition to the above, I must also express my obligations to the various gentlemen who have given me their personal assistance. To the late Dr. O. Codrington, Honorary Librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society, for his advice on many points, but especially in the allocation of many of the Marāthā coins, also for allowing me to compare most of the doubtful pieces with the rubbings made by Mr. J. Prinsep and in Dr. Codrington's possession. To Mr. John Allan, Deputy-Keeper of Coins, British Museum, and Honorary Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society, for assistance in many ways. To Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S., the author of the preceding Volumes II and III of this Catalogue, for help in the reading of several coins with Mughal legends, &c.; and finally to Dr. F. W. Thomas, Librarian, India Office Library, for the trouble taken by him to elucidate the readings of the Marāthā inscriptions on the Nasr coins of Indore.

W. H. VALENTINE.

PART I

BOMBAY AND WESTERN INDIA

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BARODA

Gaikwar.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		AV	*AR*	*Æ*	Total.
Ānand Rāo . .	1800		1	1	2
Sayājī Rāo II . .	1819		5	1	6
Ganpat Rāo . .	1847			2	2
Khande Rāo . .	1856		9	8	17
Malhār Rāo . .	1870		10	8	18
Sayājī Rāo III . .	1875		21	25	46
			46	45	91

The rulers of this Marāthā State are distinguished by the title of Gāikwāra: Dāmājī, the founder of the line, being the son of a gāikwār or cowherd. He so distinguished himself at the battle of Bālāpur in Berar, in 1721, between the forces of the Mughal emperor Muḥammad Shāh and those of the Nizām-al-mulk, deposed Viceroy of the Dekkan, that the Commander-in-Chief of the Marāthā army assisting the Nizām-al-mulk appointed him his second in command and gave him the title of 'Shamsher Bahādur' (distinguished swordsman).

About two years after this event Dāmājī died, his nephew Pilāji Rāo Gāikwār succeeding him in his lieutenancy to Trimbak Rāo the Senāpati. Their marauding expeditions in the neighbourhood of Gujarāt and collection of tolls on their own account met with the strong disapproval of the Peshwā, Bājī Rāo, the nominal ruler of the Marāthās, and in a battle fought near Baroda in 1731, the marauders and several other Marāthā chiefs who supported them were defeated and Trimbak Rāo killed. After the submission of the rebels an arrangement was made regarding the revenue accruing from the conquered territory, the infant son of Trimbak Rāo was made Senāpati, and Pilājī constituted *Mutāliq*, or agent for the infant with the additional title of 'Sena Khās Khel' (leader of the Sovereign band). The new authority was given the entire management of affairs in Gujarāt, but had to contribute half of the revenues to the Peshwā. Thus was laid the foundation of the present State. Baroda the capital came into their hands in 1732, the same year seeing the assassination of Pilājī and the accession of his son Damājī Rāo Gāikwār (II).

The coins of Baroda contained in the Indian Museum begin with those issued by Ānand Rāo and one appears to be known of earlier date. The type of these coins is of a distinctive character and was continued by his immediate successors.

The legends are in Persian and give the name and titles of the Mughal emperor Muḥammad Akbar II, his regnal year, the Hijrī date and two Nāgarī characters. The first of the characters represents the initial letter of the reigning Gāikwār's name, together with the sign of abbreviation, आ for Ānand, सा for Sayājī, गा for Ganpat, and so on. The meaning of the second letter जा (jā) on Ānand's coins is obscure, but the गा (gā) found on the coins of all the other rulers to Sayājī III is recognized as representing the initial letter Gā of Gāikwār. The scimetar occupies a prominent position on these and all other coins of Baroda.

During the reign of Sayājī II copper coins of several different types were struck in addition to the preceding, but are not represented in this collection. Various symbols appear on them, but all have the सा for Sayājī. These symbols include a sunface, a circle with rays, a large flag, a flag with two streamers, a flower, a scimetar, a large leaf, and one with an elephant. A further type in copper issued by Sayājī II with the legends of Muḥammad Akbar has as its device on the reverse a kind of ball with vertical lines, which Dr. G. P. Taylor in the article[1] on Baroda suggests may represent a shield or perhaps an elephant's footprint. The same type was also issued by his successors, Ganpat Rāo and Khande Rāo.

After the suppression of the Indian Mutiny the Mughal emperor's name was removed from the coins and replaced by the family title of the Gāikwārs, 'Senā Khās Khel, Shamsher Bahādur.' This change was made by Khande Rāo. Persian was at first still retained, but later the same ruler issued rupees of a European type with his name, titles, and motto in Marāthī on one side, and his name, mint, and date in Persian on the other.

All the coins of Baroda from this time onward bear the hereditary title, those of Malhār Rāo and the early ones of Sayājī Rāo being in Persian. The later coins of this ruler have a portrait bust of the Gāikwār on the rupee and its fractions, while the copper coins have a horse's hoof and scimetar as reverse type. The legends on both series are entirely in Marāthī with a Samvat date.

No gold coins have been struck at this mint except those used as Nazr or presentation pieces.

British Indian currency was introduced into Baroda State in 1901.[2]

[1] *Journal and Proceedings, Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol. iii, no. 6, 1912.

[2] *Imperial Gazetteer*, vol. vii, p. 64.

CATALOGUE OF COINS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			ĀNAND RĀO		
			A.H. 1215–1235.	A.D. 1800–1819.	
			RUPEE.		
Æ 1	Baroda	1234 14 A.H.	[اکبر شاه ح] ۱۲۳۴ بادشاه غاز سکه مبا **W.** 177. **S.** ·85.	مانوس مبمنت س आ[जी ۱۴ سنه جلو ضرب [برودة] Scimetar pointing left above आ. **Pl. IX. 1.** 21633.	**SILVER**
			PAISA.		
Æ 2	,,	1227 7 A.H.	As on No. 1, but ۱۲۲۷ **W.** 151. **S.** ·7 × ·72.	As on No. 1, but ۷	**COPPER**
			SAYĀJĪ RĀO II		
			A.H. 1235–1264.	A.D. 1819–1847.	
			RUPEE.		
Æ 3	,,	1255 35 A.H.	As on No. 1, but ۱۲۵۵ **W.** 177. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 1, but सा in place of आ and date ۲۵ Scimetar upright with point to left. **Pl. IX. 3.** 21634.	**SILVER**

	Metal No.		Date	Obv	Reverse	
SILVER	Æ					
	4	Baroda	38 A.H.	As on No. 1, but without date.	As on No. 3, but regnal year ٣٨	
				W. 177.		
				S. ·8.		19936.
			1259 39 A.H.	but ١٢٥٩	but ٣٩	
				W. 157.		
				S. ·8.		
				HALF RUPEE.		
			—	As on No. 1, but without date.	As on No. 3, but without regnal year.	
				W. 89.		
				S. ·65.		21635.
				TWO ANNAS.		
				Portions of inscr., as on No. 1.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 3.	
				W. 22·5.		
				S. ·58.		
				HALF PAISA.		
COPPER	Æ					
	8		35 A.H.	Group of seven dots.	جلو	
				W. 82.		
				S. ·6.		
				GANPAT RÃO		
				A.H. 1264–1273.	A.D. 1847–1856.	
				HALF PAISA.		
	9		1269 A.H.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 1. ١٢٦٩ بادشا	Ball in centre with groups of dots.	
				W. 78.		
				S. ·6.		12215.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 10	Baroda	—	As on No. 1, but no date. **W.** 77. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 9.	COPPER
			KHANDE RĀO A.H. 1273–1287. A.D. 1856–1870. RUPEE.		
Æ 11 12	,,	1281 A.H.	سنة ख गा ١٢٨١ Upright scimetar to left of inscr. (11) (12) **W.** 176 176. **S.** ·82 ·85.	سکه مبارک حاص حل سنا شمشیر [بهادر]	SILVER
			HALF RUPEE.		
13	,,	—	As on No. 1, but undated. **W.** 87. **S.** ·62.	As on No. 1, but ख गा Upright scimetar over ह of جلو	
14	,,	,,	As on No. 12. M. 4. **W.** 89. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 12. Pl. IX. 2.	
			QUARTER RUPEE.		
15	,,	12— A.H.	Similar to No. 12, but with ١٢— **W.** 44. **S.** ·45.	As on No. 12.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	16	Baroda	1278 A. H.	As on No. 12, but ١٢٧٨ **W.** 45. **S.** ·52.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 12.
	17	,,	—	As on No. 12, but without date. **W.** 42. **S.** ·53.	As on No. 12.
				PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ				
	18	,,	— 52 A. H.	Portions of inscr. as on No. 1. **W.** 130. **S.** ·75.	ख or ضرب **Pl. IX. 4.** 12213.
				HALF PAISA.	
	19	,,	—	Portions of inscr. as on No. 1. **W.** 65. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 1. 12214.
				PAISA.	
	20	,,	—	ख गा **W.** 120. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 12.
	21 **22** **23** **24**	,,	1275 A. H.	ख गा Scimetar ١٢٧٥ ضرب سنة بروده (21) (22) (23) (24) **W.** 106, 99, 106, 104. **S.** ·82, ·85, ·83, ·85.	As on No. 12. **Pl. IX. 5.**

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 25	Baroda	1281 A. H.	ख गा Horse's hoof. ١٢٨١ Scimetar. سنة **W.** 123. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 12.	**COPPER**
			RUPEE.		
Æ 26 27	,,	1287 A. H.	In dotted circle: Centre, सरकार Scimetar, point to right: Around, beginning on l. खड राव गायीकवाडसमा- खासखसमशरबहादुर ✦ (26) (27) **W.** 176, 176. **S.** 1·00, 1·00.	In dotted circle: سکہ مبار کاهند براو کاییکوار ضرب ١٢٨٧ برودہ **Pl. IX. 7.**	**SILVER**
			MALHÂR RÂO A.H. 1287–1292. A.D. 1870–1875. DOUBLE RUPEE.		
28 29 30	,,	1288 A. H.	سنہ मा गा ١٢٨٨ ضرب برودہ **M. 4.** Upright scimetar to left of मा (28) (29) (30) **W.** 357, 354, 356. **S.** 1·4, 1·35, 1·35.	سکہ مبار خاص خیل سینا شمشیر بہادر **Pl. IX. 6.**	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ				
	31 32 33 33a	Baroda	1288 A. H.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28. (31) (32) (33) (33*a*) **W.** 177, 177, 176, 179. **S.** 1·05, ·85, ·85, 1·15.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28.
	34	,,	1290 A. H.	As on No. 28, but ١٢٩٠. **W.** 177. **S.** ·78.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28.
				HALF-RUPEE.	
	35 36	,,	128– A. H.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28, but ١٢٨– (35) (36) **W.** 89, 88. **S.** ·65, ·65.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28.
	37	,,	—	As on No. 28, but dateless. **W.** 88. **S.** ·65.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28.
				PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ				
	38	,,	1288 A. H.	As on No. 28. Large ball in centre with scimetar below, pointing left. **W.** 133. **S.** ·77.	Portions of inscr., as on No. 28.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			DOUBLE PAISA.		
Æ					COPPER
39	Baroda	1289	As on No. 28, but without	As on No. 28.	
40		A. H.	ـــ and dated ١٢٨٩		
			(These are possibly trials of the whole die.)		
			(39) (40) W. 283, 249. S. 1·55, 1·55.		
			PAISA.		
41		128–	As on No. 28, but	As on No. 28.	
42		A. H.	١٢٨–		
43					
44			(41) (42) (43) (44) W. 120, 119, 118, 117. S. ·75, ·84, ·75, ·75.		Pl. IX. 8.
45		129–			
		A. H.	١٢٩–		
			W. 120. S. ·75.		
			SAYĀJĪ RĀO III		
			A.H. 1292– (regnant).	A.D. 1875–	
			RUPEE.		
Æ					SILVER
46			As on No. 28, but सा गा and ١٢٩–	As on No. 28.	
			W. 177. S. ·8.		
47		1300	As last, but	As last.	
		A. H.	١٣٠٠		
			W. 177. S. ·8.		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			HALF-RUPEE.	
Æ 48 49	Baroda	129 – A. H.	As on No. 28, but ١٢٩–	As on No. 28.
			(48) (49) **W.** 88, 88. **S.** ·6, ·6.	**Pl. IX. 12.** 19940.
50	,,	1294 A. H.	,, ١٢٩٤ **W.** 88. **S.** ·65.	,,
			FOUR ANNAS.	
51	,,	1299 A. H.	As on No. 46, but ١٢٩٩ **W.** 43. **S.** ·5.	As on No. 28.
52	,,	—	As on No. 46, but undated. **W.** 44. **S.** ·63.	,,
			TWO ANNAS.	
53	,,	129 – A. H.	As on No. 46. **W.** 21. **S.** ·45.	As on No. 28.
54	,,	12 – – A. H.	,, but ١٢– – **W.** 22. **S.** ·4.	,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				SILVER
55	Baroda	—	As on No. 46, but undated. **W.** 21. **S.** ·4.	As on No. 28.
			RUPEE.	
56	„	1949 SAM. (=A. D 1892)	Bust of Sayājī to right with inscription around श्री सयाजी राव म.गा यकवाड within dotted circle and rim.	Within wreath and dotted circle एक रुपया M. 10, a scimetar lengthwise, pointing right. १९४९ (Circle of dots around edge.)
			W. 176. **S.** 1·2.	**Pl. IX. 9.**
57	„	1952 S.	As on No. 56. **W.** 174. **S.** 1·1.	As on No. 56, but dated १९५२
58	„	1953 S.	„ **W.** 176. **S.** 1·1.	As No. 56, but dated १९५३
			HALF-RUPEE.	
59	„	1948 S. (=A. D. 1891)	As No. 56. **W.** 88. **S.** ·95.	As No. 56, but अर्धा and dated १९४८

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	60 60a	Baroda	1951 s.	As No. 56. W. 88. S. ·85.	As No. 56, but dated १९५१
				FOUR ANNAS.	
	61	,,	1949 s	As No. 56. W. 44. S. 76.	As No. 56, but चार आणे १९४९
	62 63		1951 s.	(62) (63) W. 44, 44. S. ·7, ·7.	As No. 56, but dated १९५१
				TWO ANNAS.	
	64 65		1949 s.	As on 56. (64) (65) W. 22, 22. S. ·62, ·62.	As No. 56, but दोन आणे १९४९
	65a		1951 s.	W. 22. S. ·57.	As no 59, but dated १९५१
	66		1952 s.	W. 22. S. ·55.	१९५२

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			Two Paisa.	
Æ 67	Baroda	1940 s	In centre, enclosed by dotted circle, horse's hoof with सरकार above and scimetar pointing to right below. In upper half of margin around श्री सयाजीराव म. गाय-कवाड In lower half: सेनाखास खेल शमशेर बहादुर all within dotted rim. W. 234. S. 1·18.	Within a border consisting of flowers and leaves, संवत दोनपैसे १९४० circle of dots around, all within dotted rim. Pl. IX. 10.
			Paisa.	
68	"	"	As on No. 67. W. 123. S. ·93.	Same border as No. 67, but संवत एक पैसा १९४०
			Two Paisa.	
69	"	1941 s.	As on No. 67. W. 246. S. 1·15.	As on No. 67, but १९४१
			Paisa.	
70 71	"	"	As on No. 67. (70) (71) W. 126, 123. S. ·97, ·97.	As on No. 68, but border consists of twelve leaves on wavy stem, and date १९४१ Pl. IX. 13.

COPPER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	72	Baroda	1943 s.	As on No. 67. **W.** 130. **S.** 97.	As on No. 70, but १९४३
				Two Paisa.	
	73	„	1944 s.	As on No. 67. **W.** 242. **S.** 1·15.	As on No. 67, but १९४४ and border as on No. 70.
				Pai.	
	74	„	„	Centre as on No. 67, margin: श्री. गायकवाड वडोदे **W.** 42. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 70, but centre line एकपै and date १९४४ **Pl. IX. 11.**
	75 76	„	1945 s.	As last. (75) (76) **W.** 40, 41. **S.** ·75, ·75.	As last, but १९४५
				Two Paisa.	
	77	„	1947 s.	As on No. 67. **W.** 265. **S.** 1·17.	As on No. 74, but १९४७
				Paisa.	
	78 79	„	„	As last. (78) (79) **W.** 124, 144. **S.** ·97, ·97.	As on No. 70, but १९४७

Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			COPPER
Baroda	|1947 s.|	In lined circle सा . गा . **W.** 119. **S.** ·75.	In lined circle संवत १९४७ एक पैसा
	|1948 s.|	(81) (82) (83) **W.** 97, 110, 111. **S.** ·97, ·97, ·98.	As on No. 70, but १९४८
	|1949 s.|	As on No. 80. Ms. 7 (320). **W.** 125. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 80, but १९४९
		TWO PAISA.	
		As on No. 67. **W.** 213. **S.** 1·16.	As on No. 67, but १९४९
		PAISA.	
		As on No. 67. (86) (87) **W.** 106, 99. **S.** ·97, ·97.	As No. 68, but dated १९४९
		PAI.	
88 88a |		As on No. 74. (88) (88a) **W.** 36, 43. **S.** ·75, ·75.	As on No. 74, but १९४९

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			PAISA.	
Æ 89 90	Baroda	1950 S.	As on No. 67. (89) (90) W. 99, 95. S. 1·0, ·97.	As on No. 70, but ૧૯૫૦
			PAI.	
91	,,	,,	As on No. 74. W. 36. S. ·75.	As on No. 74, but ૧૯૫૦

BHAUNAGAR

Capital, Bhaunagar (21° 45′ N., 72° 12′ E.).

The rulers of this Kāthiāwār State are of the Gohel clan of Rājputs, and bear the title of Thākur. They trace a long lineage from Śālivāhana (A. D. 77) down to Bhāusinghjī, who founded the present dynasty.

Ruler.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.	
Vakhatsinghjī	1772–1816	Æ 2	Total 2

The coins of this State are very uncommon and, so far as known, of copper only. The Shāh Jahān mentioned on them is probably the usurper to the Mughal throne of Dehlī, Shāh Jahān III, whose adherents proclaimed him as emperor after the murder of 'Ālamgīr II in 1759. The word Bāhādura in Nāgarī seems out of place on the coin, and with the G. 1 below awaits an explanation. The mint was closed in 1840 by order of the British Government.[1]

The following statement under the heading of 'Bhownugger' is found in Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer*, 1828: 'One curious and not very creditable manufacture has long been established here, which is a mint for the fabrication of base money, where every sort of rupee current on the west side of India is so well counterfeited that even native bankers have been deceived. In 1812 the Rāja was not only suspected of conniving at the practice, but also for sharing in the profits'.

[1] *Imperial Gazetteer*, vol. viii, p. 94.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			VAKHATSINGHJĪ	
			PAISA.	
Æ 1	Bhauna-gar	—	In lined circle, ملوس ح شاه جهان ک سکه مار	In lined circle, بهانکر و बाहादुर ضرب sword.
			W. 122. S. ·75.	Pl. X. 1.
2	,,	,,	Similar.	[بهاونکر ?] बाहादुर ग १। ضرب
			W. 110. S. ·75.	Pl. X. 2.

COPPER

CAMBAY

Capital, Cambay (22° 18′ 30″ N., 72° 40′ E.).

This State is in the province of Gujarāt, and its chief city Cambay or Khānbāyat is at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. Its rulers are Muhammadans of the Shīa' sect and bear the title of Nawāb.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.	
Ja'afar 'Alī Khānjī	1841–1881	Æ 2	Total 2

Coins were struck at this mint by the Mughal Emperors from Shāh Jahān to 'Ālam II inclusive. On these it is always written *Khanbāyat*.

The founder of the present dynasty was Mirza Ja'afar Khān, a former Governor of Gujarāt, but no coins are known earlier than the silver piece of Ja'afar 'Alī described below.

In the cabinet of Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., are some paīsa struck at Cambay, of which he has kindly sent me a description. Several have the words '*Srī sal*' or '*sava*' in the Gujarātī character struck incuse with blank reverse, others have the same obverse and شاه on reverse,

while another with the same reverse has on its obverse the legend, '*Srī Khānbhat bandar san 1948 nī sal*' (blessed port of Cambay, year of sambat, 1948 = A. D. 1891) in Gujarātī. All of these are thick, dumpy pieces of irregular form, but a further variety is of the modern circular thin type reading on obverse راست کهنبایت and 'Paisa san 1963' in Gujarātī on the reverse.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			JA'AFAR 'ALĪ	
Æ 1	Khānbā-yat	1317 21 A. H.	A. H. 1298–	A. D. 1880–
			RUPEE.	
			بهادر ب نوا جعفر علي جان ١٣١٧ ک سکه مبار	مانوس میمنت سنة ٢١ جلوس خمبایت ضرب
			W. 177½. **S.** ·75.	**Pl. X. 3.** 20126.
			TWO ANNAS.	
2	,,	—	As on No. 1, but fragmentary.	As on No. 1, but fragmentary.
			W. 22. **S.** ·44.	20129.

CHHOTA UDAIPŪR

Principal town, Chhota Udaipūr (22° 20′ N., 74° 1′ E.).

This State was founded in 1484 by some Chauhān Rājputs, who on their expulsion from their ancient territories at Ājmīr in 1244, took possession of Chāmpāner, from which they were driven out later by Maḥmūd Bīgār, finally settling in their present position.

Prīthīrajjī, the founder, was succeeded by several chiefs whose names are unknown, followed in the eighteenth century by Bājirāwal, Dūrjan, Amar, Abhāya, and Rāya, all of indefinite reign.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.
Jītsinghjī	1851	
Motīsinghjī	1881	Æ 1
Faṭhsinghjī Motīsinghjī	1906	

These rulers bear the title of Mahārāwal.

The only coin in this collection is a two-paīsa copper piece, with legends in the Gujarātī character. The 'one' paīsa is known, as are also some of earlier type and larger in size. There are several in the British Museum cabinet, and in Lord Grantley's collection was one weighing 224 grains. All are recognized as belonging to this State, but the Gujarātī legends they bear form such a confusing jumble that it is difficult either to read or describe them.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			MOTĪSINGHJĪ		
			S. 1938–1952.	A. D. 1881–1895.	
			Two Paīsa.		
Æ 1	Chhota Udaipūr	1948 S.	In centre of lined circle, ૨ બેપૈસા scimetar pointing left. Around margin within outer circle: Upper part મહારાવલ શ્રી Lower part ❖ મોતીસંગજી ❖	In centre of lined circle, ૧૯૪૮ Around margin within outer circle: Upper part સવસ્થાન Lower part ❖ છોટાઉદેપોર ❖	COPPER
			W. 216. S. ·82.		Pl. X. 4. 19943.

JANJĪRA

Capital, Janjīra (18° 18′ N., 73° E.).

The rulers of this State bear the title of Nawāb. They possessed themselves of the island of Janjīra and the fort of Dandā Rājpūr about A. D. 1489, subsequently coming under the rule of the Kings of

Bījapūr. Janjīrā was the only State in the West unconquered by the Marāthās.

Ruler.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.
Ibrāhīm Khān III	1848–79	Æ 1

The coins principally used in Janjīra were the 'ankosi' mentioned by Prinsep,[1] countermarked with ज (j) for Janjīra and termed 'Habshī'.

Rupees of later issue have this initial engraved as part of the die.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			SĪDĪ IBRĀHĪM KHĀN (III) A.D. 1848–1875. HABSHI RUPEE.	
Æ 1		— 12 A. H.	شاه بادشاه غاز سکه مبار W. 170. S. ·82.	مانوس میمنت ۱۲ سنه جلوس Small countermark ज Pl. X. 5. 20383.

JUNĀGARH

Capital, Junāgarh (21° 31′ N., 70° 36′ 30″ E.).

Junāgāḍh or Junāgarh is a first-class State in Kāthiāwār, and is now ruled by the descendants of Sher Khān Bābī, a soldier of fortune, by whom it was seized about 1735. The title of the ruler is Nawāb.

Ruler.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection. Æ	Æ	Total.
Bahādur Khān I	1811	7	7	14
Hamid Khān II	1840	1	1	2
Mahābat Khān II	1851	11	11	22
Bahādur Khān II	1882			
Rasal Mahābat Khān III .	1892			
		23	23	46

[1] See under Sātāra.

Like many cities of the Native States, Junāgarh was a mint under the Mughāl Emperors, coins being struck here from the reign of Shāh Jahān to Muḥammad Shāh. The coins of the present dynasty began, it is believed, in 1829, and we are told by Dr. O. Codrington in his article on 'The Coinages of Kutch and Kāthiāwār'[1] that the then Dīwān designed the first coin, which had on the obverse श्री हाटकेश्वराय नम, and on the reverse श्री रघुनाथाजी नम, but as these legends were salutations to Hindu gods the Muhammadan Nawāb forbade its circulation. This coin is not represented in this collection. The Dīwān then issued the coin called the 'Dīwān Sāī Kori', which, with little alteration, was continued until 1875. Dr. Codrington points out that the बा (*Bā*) stands for the initial letters of the Bābī family and गड (*gaḍ*) represents Junāgaḍ, the name of the place. The same type was issued in copper, but the copper coins in the Museum are of a later date and different type, and are bilingual. The allusion on them to सोरठ सरकार (*Sōraṭha sarkāra*) is doubtless a reminder that Junāgarh, with the other chiefships, Porbandar and Jetpūr, is in the Sōraṭh division of Kāthiāwār.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			BAHĀDUR KHĀN I	
			A.H. 1226–1256.	A.D. 1811–1840.
			KORĪ.	
Æ				SILVER
1 2	Junāgaḍh	1235 A.H. 1876 S.	Within lined circle and outer ring of dots بادشاه غازى محمد اكبر سكة श्रीदीवान (1) (2) W. 71, 72. S. ·58, ·6.	Within lined circle, dotted ring and outer circle ١٢٣٥ سنة बा جونه كد ضرب Pl. X. 6. 20666.
3	"	1236 A.H. 1876 S.	" W. 70. S. 62.	" but ١٢٣٦ and ૧૮૭૬ 20665.

[1] *Num. Chron.*, 1895, pp. 59 ff.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	4 5	Junāgaḍh	1236 A. H. 1877 S.	As on No. 1. (4) (5) **W.** 72, 72. **S.** ·62, ·58.	As on No. 1, but ١٢٣٦ and ٩٨٥٥
	6	,,	1249 A. H. 1890 S.	,, **W.** 72. **S.** ·58.	,, ١٢٤٩ and ٩٨٤٠ M. 16.
				HALF-KORĪ.	
	7 8	,,	1236 A. H. 1877 S.	As No. 1. (7) (8) **W.** 35, 34. **S.** ·52, ·5.	As on No. 1, but ١٢٣٦ and ٩٨٥٥ 3441.
	9	,,	1251 A. H. 1892 S.	,, **W.** 35. **S.** ·5.	,, ١٢٥١ and ٩٨٤٢ 20669.
				HAMID KHĀN II	
				A.H. 1256–1268.	A.D. 1840–1851.
				HALF-KORĪ.	
	10	,,	1267 A. H.	As No. 1. **W.** 36. **S.** ·45.	As on No. 1, but ١٢٦٧
				MAHĀBAT KHĀN II	
	11	,,	1273 A.H. 1913 S.	A.H. 1268–1300. As on No. 1. **W.** 71. **S.** ·53.	A.D. 1851–1882. KORĪ. As on No. 1, but ١٢٧٣ and ٩٩٩٣

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At				SILVER
12	Junāgaḍh	1279 A. H. 1919 s.	As on No. 1. W. 70. S. ·63.	As on No. 1, but ١٢٧٩ and ۹۵۹۵ M. 16.
13	"	1280 A. H. 1920 s.	" W. 71. S. ·6.	" ١٢٨٠ and ۹۵۲۰
			HALF-KORĪ.	
14	"	1276 A. H. 191– s.	As on No. 1. W. 36. S. ·5.	As on No. 1, but ١٢٧٦ and ۹۵۹– 20670.
15 16	"	1280 A. H. 1920 s.	" (15) (16) W. 35, 29. S. ·52, ·5	" ١٢٨٠ and ۹۵۲۰ (15) 20671. (16) 20672.
			KORĪ.	
17	"	1292 A. H. 1932 s.	In lined circles and ring of dots بهادر نواب محابتخان سکه श्रीदीवान W. 70. S. ·6.	As on No. 1, but ١٢٩٢ and ۹۵۳۲
18	"	1297 A. H. 1936 s.	As on No. 17. W. 71. S. ·58.	" ١٢٩٧ and ۹۵۳۶

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	19	Junāgaḍh	1298 A.H. 1937 S.	As on No. 17. W. 71. S. ·58.	As on No. 1, but ١٢٩٨ and ૧૯૩૭
	20		1299 A.H. 1938 S.	(20) (21) W. 72, 72. S. ·6, ·6.	١٢٩٩ and ૧૯૩૮ Pl. X. 8. 20667; 20668.
	21				

RASAL MAHĀBAT KHĀN III

A.H. 1310– A.D. 1892–

DOKDO.

COPPER	Æ				
	22		1965 S. [=A.D. 1908]	In centre of lined circle	رياست
	23			૧	جونڌگڙ
	24			दोकडो	ياج
	25				

In margin, upper half:

श्रीसोरठ सरकार

lower part:

॥ सं १९६५ ॥

(22) (23) (24) (25)

W. 63, 64, 65, 65. 20673; 20674; 20675; 20676.

S. ·76, ·8, ·8, ·8.

Pl. X. 7.

KOLHĀPUR

Capital, Kolhāpur (16° 42′ N., 17° 16′ E.).

The present Rājā of this State traces his descent from the great Sivajī, founder of the Kingdom of Sātāra and of Marāthā power in India. Kolhāpur formerly formed part of the kingdom, but broke away from the parent State in 1731 and was recognized as independent.

On the death of Sivajī's grandson in 1760 the direct line became extinct. One of the Bhonsla family was adopted as heir and bore the name of Sivajī.

The period in which the Panhāla rupee or 'Hukari' was first struck cannot be stated with certainty, but the legends upon it show that it was issued not earlier than the reign of the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam, 1759–1806.

Minor varieties may be distinguished.

Prinsep in his 'Useful Tables' gives two mints, Panhāla and Marech (Mirāj, Sātāra States). In his manuscript book of impressions of casts from the coins[1] he illustrates a third one, Maraulī.

The Hon. Justice Ranade, in a paper read to the Bombay Asiatic Society, says: 'This mint (Panhāla) was subsequently removed to Kolhāpur, when the Rājās made it their capital, and this Kolhāpur mint continued in working order till about 1850. The Panhāla and the other rupees continued in circulation till 1860, when all the local currencies were withdrawn and sent to the Bank of Bombay to be coined into Queen's rupees.[2] According to the *Imperial Gazetteer*, xv, p. 386, the Kolhāpur mint was abolished in 1839.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			PANHĀLA RUPEE.		
Æ					SILVER.
1				مانوس	
2				میمنت	
3			بادشاه غار	جلوس	
4				سنة	
			سکه مبار	ضرب	
			(1) (2) (3) (4) W. 175, 174, 174, 175. S. ·82, ·82, ·85, ·7.		(2) Pl. X. 9.
				(مانوس) میمنت جلوس (1)کو	
			W. 175. S. ·7.		20381.
6					
7					
			(6) (7) W. 174, 174. S. ·7, ·72.		20584; 20583.

[1] Formerly in the possession of Dr. O. Codrington.

[2] *J.B.B.R.A.S.*, vol. xx, 1896–1900.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	8	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
	9				
	10			(8) (9) (10) (11)	
	11			**W.** 170, 170, 168, 165,	
	12			**S.** ·72, .68, ·67, ·67,	
				(12)	
				W. 167.	
				S. ·7.	(8) 20386; (9) 20385.
				HALF-PANHĀLA RUPEE.	
	13	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
				W. 82.	
				S. ·6.	20382.

KUTCH

Capital, Bhūj (23° 15′ N., 69° 48′ 30″ E.).

Kutch, Cutch (or Kachchh, the sea-coast land) is a Native State in Gujarāt province, of which Bhūj is the capital. Its rulers are known as Rāos and are a branch of the Jarejā Rājpūts. They are said to have come from Sind in the fifteenth century, and at first were divided into three branches, but in 1540 Khengārjī succeeded in making himself sole master.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		Ꝑ	Æ	Æ	Total.
Rāyadhanjī I . .	1666 (?)	—	—	1	1
Gōhodajī I . . .	1697	—	—	—	—
Desaljī I . . .	1715	—	—	8	8
Lakhapatjī . . .	1718	—	—	—	—
Gōhodajī II . . .	1760	—	—	—	—
Rāyadhanjī II . .	1778	—	—	3	3
Bhārmaljī II . .	1814	—	3	—	3
Desaljī II . . .	1819	—	9	9	18
Prāgmaljī II . .	1860	2	11	22	35
Khengārjī III . .	1876	—	5	6	11
			28	49	79

Kutch, Porbandar, and Nawānagar, as previously mentioned, have a currency system peculiarly their own. The unit is the silver korī and bears no historical relation to the rupee, which is equal to about 2½ korīs. Coins of lesser value are the half-korī in silver and the dhingla, dokda, and trambīya in copper. Two of the last equal one dokda, and three one dhingla, while twenty-four dokdas go to the korī. Gold korīs have also been struck. The early coins of this State were copied from those of Mahmūd Shāh II of Gujarāt, of which Kutch formed part. Bhārmaljī II seems to have adopted those of Āhmad Shāh II as his model, but Desaljī II broke away entirely from the Gujarāt type and fell into line with most of the States in acknowledging Muḥammad Akbar on his coins as supreme ruler. The Mughal Emperor's name appeared on the coins until the Mutiny, but Prāgmaljī II shortly after issued a very handsome coinage bearing the name and titles of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, copied later by his successor, Khengārjī III, until 1877, when the change of title from ملکہ معظمہ to that of قیصرہند was shown on the coins.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			RĀYADHANJĪ I A.D. 1666–1697.	
			DHINGLA.	COPPER
Æ 1	—	—	السلطان شا بن شا ء د ء محمد لطيف श्री]रायध[वजी]	ن المنا بالله الوثق الفتح والدين ابو [ناصر الدنيا]
			W. 175. S. 86.	Pl. X. 10.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			DESALJĪ I A. D. 1718–1741. DHINGLA.	
Æ 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	—	—	As on No. 1, but (रा)उ देशलजी (2) (3) (4) (5) **W.** 198, 198, 194, 193, **S.** ·75, ·78, ·7, ·75, (6) (7) (8) (9) **W.** 189, 188, 129, 126. **S.** ·7, ·74, ·63, ·62.	As on No. 1. **Pl. X. 12.**
			RĀYADHANJĪ II A. D. 1778–1813. DOKDA.	
10 11	—	—	As on No. 1, but more debased. (10) (11) **W.** 126, 109. **S.** ·6, ·63.	As on No. 1, but more debased. **Pl. X. 11.**
			TRAMBĪYA.	
12	—	—	As on No. 1. **W.** 63. **S.** ·5.	As on No. 1.
			BHĀRMALJĪ II A. D. 1814–1819. KORĪ.	
Æ 13 14 15	—	1145 A. H.	شاه السلطا احمد ١١٤٥ राउ श्री भारमलजी (13) (14) (15) **W.** 69, 69, 67. **S.** ·57, ·55, ·55.	Inscription unread. **Pl. X. 13.**

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			DESALJĪ II	
			A.H. 1234–1277.	A.D. 1819–1860.
			KORĪ.	
Æ				**SILVER**
16 17	Bhūj	1234 A.H.	باد شاه غازی محمد اکبر سکه श्रीदेशलजी (16) (17) **W.** 67, 72. **S.** ·54, ·55.	Dotted circle. سنة ١٢٣٤ بهوج ضرب **Pl. X. 14.**
			HALF-KORĪ.	
18 19	,,	1234? A.H.	As on No. 16. (18) (19) **W.** 34, 35. **S.** ·46, ·45.	As on No. 16.
			KORĪ.	
20	,,	1876 S.	بادشاه غازی محمد اکبر سکه بهوج ضرب **W.** 70. **S.** ·58.	राउ श्री देशलजी ૧૮૭૬ **Pl. X. 16.**
21	,,	1909 S.	As on No. 20. **W.** 70. **S.** ·58.	As on No. 20, but ૧૯૦૯ (૧૮૦૮)
22 23	,,	1910 S.	,, (22) (23) **W.** 70, 70. **S.** ·6, ·55.	,, ૧૯૧૦

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				
24	Bhūj	1913 S.	As on No. 20. **W.** 72. **S.** ·57.	As on No. 20, but १९१३
25	,,	1914 S.	,, **W.** 70. **S.** ·57.	,, १९१४
			HALF-KORĪ.	
26	,,	,,	As on No. 20. **W.** 34. **S.** ·43.	As last.
			DOKDA.	
Æ				
27	,,	1234 A. H.	As on No. 16. **W.** 188. **S.** ·68.	As on No. 16.
28	,,	1242 A. H.	شاه محمد اکبر باد غازی سنة ١٢٤٢ **W.** 192. **S.** ·77.	بهوج ضرب राउ श्रीदेश बजी Pl. X. 15.
29	,,	1261 A. H.	As on No. 28, but ١٢٦١ **W.** 188. **S.** ·78.	As on No. 28.
30	,,	12-- A. H.	,, ١٢-- **W.** 127. **S.** ·74.	,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			TRAMBĪYA.		COPPER
Æ 31 32	Bhūj	—	As on No. 28, but dateless. (31) (32) **W.** 63, 62. **S.** ·6, ·54.	As on No. 28.	
			DHINGLA.		
33	„	„	بادشاه غازی بهادر شاه سنة **W.** 189. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 28.	Pl. XI. 1.
			DOKDA.		
34	„	„	As on No. 33. **W.** 126. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 28.	
			TRAMBĪYA.		
35	„	—	As on No. 33. **W.** 66. **S.** ·55.	As on No. 28.	
			PRĀGMALJĪ II A. D. 1860–1875.		
			GOLD KORĪ.		GOLD
Æ 36 37	Bhūj-nagar	1870 A. D. 1927 S.	ملک معظم کوین وکتوریا ضرب بهوج نگر ۱۸۷۰ (36) (37) **W.** 72, 72. **S.** ·64, ·64.	Trident, crescent, dagger. महाराज श्री प्रागमलजी १९२७	Pl. X. 17.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
					KORĪ.
SILVER	Æ				
	38	Bhuj-nagar	1862 A. D. 919 S.	As on No. 36, but ١٨٦٢	As on No. 36, but १९१९
	39				
	40				
				(38) (39) (40) **W.** 71, 71, 70. **S.** ·63, ·6, ·58.	
	41		1863 A. D. 1920 S.		१९२०
	42				
				(41) (42) **W.** 72, 72. **S.** ·57, ·62.	
					HALF-KORĪ.
	43		1862 A. D. 1919 S	As on No. 38.	As on No. 36, but १९१९
	44				
	45				
				(43) (44) (45) **W.** 36, 36, 36. **S.** ·5, ·5, ·46.	
					FIVE KORĪ.
	46		1870 A. D. 1927 S.	As on No. 36, but within lined circle and border of sixteen ornate leaves with intertwining vine, dotted rim and milled edge.	Within lined circle: Trident, crescent, and dagger. । कोरी पांच । १९२७ In margin with dotted rim, commencing at point of trident: महाराधाधिराज मिरजा महाराउ श्री प्रागमलजी बहादुर
	47				
				(46) (47) **W.** 214, 214. **S.** 1·25, 1·25.	

PL. X. 18.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			TWO AND A HALF KORĪ.	SILVER
Æ 47 a	Bhūj-nagar	1875 A. D. 1932 S.	As on No. 46, but کورى دو و نيم ١٨٧٥ below. W. 106. S. ·96.	As on No. 46, but centre has: Trident, crescent, and dagger, and कोरी बटी जरब कच्छभुज १९३२
			THREE DOKDA.	COPPER
Æ 48	Kachh-Bhūj-nagar	1868 A. D. 1925 S.	In centre of lined circle: دوكڈه ٣ سنة ١٨٦٨ Margin, in four sections: ضرب كچهه بهوج نكر edged with points. W. 308. S. 1·3.	In centre of lined circle: जन दोकडा dagger. Margin, in four sections: जरब . कच्छभुज . सवत . १९२५ . Pl. XI. 4.
			DOKDA.	
49	Bhūj	1865 A. D.	دوكڈه بله ١٨٦٥ ضرب بهوج dagger W. 99. S. ·71.	Trident. दोकडो जरबभु जा°
50	,,	1867 A. D.	As on No. 49, but ١٨٦٧ W. 101. S. ·77.	Trident. दोकडो जरब भु ज. Pl. XI. 3.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER.	Æ 51	Bhūj	1868 A. D.	As on No. 49, but ١٨٦٨ W. 100. S. ·88.	As on No. 50.
				TRAMBĪYA.	
	52	,,	1865 A. D.	ترانبيه بلا ١٨٦٥ ضرب بهوج W. 52. S. ·56.	Trident. चांबीयो अरब सु ब
	53	,,	,,	As on No. 52. W. 48. S. ·6.	Trident. चांबी यो अरब सुब
	54 55	,,	1867 A. D.	As on No. 52, but ١٨٦٧ (54) (55) W. 53, 49. S. ·58, ·6.	As on No. 52.
	56 57 58	,,	1868 A. D.	,, ١٨٦٨ (56) (57) (58) W. 50, 47, 47. S. ·58, ·58, ·57.	,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			THREE DOKDO.	COPPER
Æ 59 60	—	1869 A. D. 1926 S.	Within lined circle: ١٨٦٩ سنة dagger. Around in four sections: كوين وكتوريا ملكه معظم flat rim with points in place of dots. (59) (60) **W.** 309, 306. **S.** 1·3, 1·3.	Within lined circle: Trident. १९२६ In margin: श्री प्राममलजी महाराउ edged with points as Ob.
			ONE AND A HALF DOKDA.	
61 62	—	,,	As on No. 59. Plain edge. **W.** 154. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 59. **Pl. XI. 2.**
63	—	1872 A. D. 1929 S.	As on No. 59, but ١٨٧٢ **W.** 152. **S.** ·97.	As on No. 59, but १९२९.
64	—	1873 A. D. 1929 S.	,, ١٨٧٣ **W.** 152. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 63.
			ONE DOKDA.	
65 66 67	—	1869 A. D. 1926 S.	As on No. 59. (65) (66) (67) **W.** 102, 100, 102. **S.** ·77, ·76, ·77.	As on No. 59.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				TRAMBĪYA.	
COPPER	Æ 68 69 70	—	1869 A. D. 1926 S.	As on No. 59. (68) (69) (70) **W.** 51, 51, 51. **S.** ·57, ·57, ·57.	As on No. 59. **Pl. XI. 5.**
				KHENGĀRJĪ III A. D. 1876.	
				FIVE KORĪ.	
	Æ 71	Bhūj	1882 A. D. 1939 S.	Ornate border and dotted margin: وكنور قيصر هند ضر ب ١٨٨٢ ج **W.** 213. **S.** 1·3.	In lined circle: Trident, crescent, dagger. कोरी पांच १९३९ Around in margin: माहाराजाधिराजमिरजा- महाराउ श्री खेंगारजी बहादुर कच्छभुज
	72	,,	1883 A. D. 1939 S.	As on No. 71, but ١٨٨٣ **W.** 213. **S.** 1·3.	As on No. 71.
				TWO AND A HALF KORĪ.	
	73	,,	1897 A. D. 1953 S.	As on No. 71, but ١٨٩٧ **W.** 107. **S.** ·1.	In lined circle: Trident, crescent, dagger. कोरी अढी कच्छभुज १९५३ Around in margin: श्री खेंगारजी सवाइबहदुर. महाराजाधिरजमिरजा- महाराउ **Pl. XI. 6.**

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 74	Bhūj	1899 A. D. 1956 S.	As on No. 73, but ١٨٩٩ Border as on No. 46. **W.** 107. **S.** 1·02.	As on No. 73, but १९५६	SILVER
			KOHĪ.		
75	,,	1883 A. D. 1939 S.	As on No. 71, but ١٨٨٣ **W.** 71. **S.** ·55.	Trident, crescent, dagger. महाराउ श्री खेंगारजी १९३९	
			THREE DOKDA.		
Æ 76	,,	1888 A. D. 1944 S.	In centre: ١٨٨٨ سنة dagger. In margin: وكتوريا قيصر هند ضرب بهوج **W.** 307. **S.** 1·3.	In centre: Trident. १९४४ In margin: महाराओ श्री खेंगारजी कच्छ Pl. XI. 7.	COPPER
			ONE AND A HALF DOKDA.		
77	,,	1877 A. D. 1933 S.	As on No. 59, but ١٨٧٧ **W.** 153. **S.** ·95.	In lined circle: Trident. १९३३ Around in four sections: महाराओ श्री खेंगारजी	
			DOKDA.		
78	,,	1883 A. D. 1940 S.	As on No. 76, but ١٨٨٣ **W.** 101. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 76, but १९४० and without m.m. 307.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			TRAMBĪYA.	
Æ 79	Bhūj	1881 A. D. 1938 S.	As on No. 76, but ।ᴧᴧ। **W.** 48. **S.** ·65.	In centre: Trident. ૧૯૩૮ Around margin: मिरवा महाराउ श्री खेंगारजी
80 81	,,	1882 A. D. 1938 S.	As on No. 79, but ।ᴧᴧᴦ (80) (81) **W.** 48, 50. **S.** ·61, ·65.	As on No. 79.
82	,,	1883 A. D. 1939 S.	,, ।ᴧᴧᴦ M. 23. **W.** 51. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 79, but ૧૯૩૯ M. 22. Pl. XI. 9.

LUNĀVĀDA

Capital, Lunāwāra (23° 8′ 30″ N., 73° 39′ 30″ E.).

Lunāvāda or Lūnāwāra was founded by Rāna Bhīm Singhjī in 1434. Its ruler is styled Mahārāna, and is of the Solankī Rājput family.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Wakhatsinghjī II	1867	Æ 10

The coins in the collection are recognized as having been struck at Lūnāvāda, but their reading is obscure.

The mint-name in Gujarāti character is however clear, as also is the Samvat date.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			MAHĀRĀNA WAKHATSINGHJĪ	
			A. D. 1867.	
			PAISA.	
Æ				**COPPER**
1 2 3 4	Lunāvāda	—	Lotus flower; traces of inscription. (1) (2) (3) **W.** 125, 122, 71, **S.** ·8 × ·75, ·7 × ·7, ·7 × ·5, (4) **W.** 53. **S.** ·8 × ·5.	Traces of inscription. **Pl. XI. 8.**
5 6 7 8 9 10	—	1949 s.	૬ ૯૫ ૫૧ ૬ Lion to right, a sword. ૧૯૪૯ M. 27. 28. (5) (6) **W.** 118, 122, **S.** ·7 × ·62, ·7 × ·7, (7) (8) **W.** 124, 115. **S.** ·75 × ·75, ·75 × ·65, (9, 10) **W.** 118. **S.** ·7 × ·7.	Illegible. **Pl. XI. 10.**

NAWĀNAGAR

Capital, Nawānagar (22° 26′ 30″ N., 70° 16′ 30″ E.).

This State is in the north-west of the Kāthiāwār peninsula, and was founded by one Jām Raval in 1540. Its rulers are called Jāms and are Jadeja Rājputs.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		Æ	Æ	Æ	Total.
Ranmaljī II	1820	—	5	—	5
Vibhājī II .	1852	2	15	23	40
			20	23	45

The coins of this State, until some twenty years ago, were all of one type, and that a borrowed one. The design was taken from a Gujarāt coin of Muẓaffar Shāh III, reading مظفر شاه السلطان (cf. *I. M. Cat.*, vol. ii, Pl. X. 109). Below this was added in Nāgarī श्री वामजी on the reverse. This type was copied and re-copied until little remained of the original design except the vertical strokes. Coins of this type were struck at various times in gold, silver, and copper. About the middle of Vibhājī's reign a change was made. The obverse has the ruler's name, &c., &c., श्री वाम विभाजी and the reverse the denomination कोरो १, and mint नवानगर above and Samvat १९३६ below. Another issue later appeared with a partial reversion to the earlier type, مظفر شاه given, accompanied with वामजी, the reverse showing still more of the early legends, only सं १९४६ appearing in Nāgarī below the Persian inscription to mark the change from the conventional type. A fine series of copper coins were issued during the same ruler's reign.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			RANMALJĪ II A. D. 1820–1852.	
			Korī.	
SILVER Æ 1			السلطان مظفر شا श्री वामजी W. 72. S. ·6.	Portions of الرد بتايد المويد الدنيا و الدين Pl. XI. 11. 20149.
2 3 4			As on No. 1. (2) (3) (4) W. 73, 72, 71. S. ·63, ·57, ·6.	As on No. 1.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			HALF-KORĪ.		
Æ 5	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.	SILVER
			W. 36. S. ·5.	20151.	
			VIBHĀJĪ		
			A. D. 1852–1895.		
			GOLD KORĪ.		
Æ 6 7	—	—	As on No. 1, but lettering more debased.	As on No. 1, but lettering more debased.	GOLD
			(6) (7) W. 99, 99. S. ·55, ·55.	Pl. XI. 13.	
			KORĪ.		
Æ 8 9	—	—	As on No. 1, but debased.	As on No. 1, but debased.	SILVER
			(8) (9) W. 73, 74. S. ·57, ·64.	20150.	
10 11 12 13	—	—	,,	As on No. 1.	
			(10) (11) (12) (13) W. 74, 72, 75, 74. S. ·65, ·65, ·6, ·65.	Pl. XI. 12. 3444.	
14 15 16 17	—	—	,,	,,	
			(14) (15) (16) (17) W. 74, 72, 71, 35. S. ·61, ·6, ·66, ·52.		
			HALF-KORĪ.		
18 19 20	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.	
			(18) (19) (20) W. 36, 35, 37. S. ·5, ·52, ·52.	(18, 20) I.M. 14811.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				DHINGLA.	
COPPER	Æ				
	21	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
	22				
	23			(21) (22) (23) (24)	
	24			**W.** 192, 187, 147, 139.	
				S. ·75, ·75, ·8, ·7.	(21) 20155.
				DOKDA.	
	25	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
	26				
	27			(25) (26) (27) (28)	
	28			**W.** 117, 102, 108, 115,	
	29			**S.** ·65, ·67, ·7, ·7,	
	30			(29) (30)	
				W. 115, 128.	
				S. ·71 × ·65, ·7 × ·6.	(25) I.M. 14810.
				KORĪ.	
SILVER	Æ				
	31	Nawā-nagar	1936 S.	In two lined circles with circle of dots between: श्री जाम विभाजी dagger each side. Raised rim. M. 29.	In centre of lined circle: कोरी १ semicircular inscription above. नवानगर lower half ❊ १९३६ ❊ all in outer lined circle.
				W. 73.	**Pl. XII. 2.**
				S. ·73.	20148.
				FIVE KORĪ.	
	32	—	1949 S.	Within lined circle: مظفر ٤ जामश्री १ वीभाजी कोरी ५ Outer margin of dots and sprigs.	Debased reading as on No. 1, with सं १९४९ below شمس, all in lined circle and outer margin of oblique strokes. Roughly milled edge.
				W. 218.	**Pl. XII. 3.**
				S. ·9.	20147.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			THREE DOKDA.	
Æ 33 34 35 36	Nawā-nagar	1928 S.	In centre of lined circle: Kalar or dagger. In margin with rayed edge: महाराजा * धिराज * जामश्री * वीभाजी * संवत * १९२८ * (33) (34) (35) (36) W. 278, 278, 285, 299. S. 1·22, 1·26, 1·28, 1·25.	In centre of lined circle: जन दोकडा In margin with rayed edge: संस्थान * नवानगर * Pl. XII. 1. (34) 20152.
37		1942 S. (1885 A.D.)	As on No. 1, with date १९४२ beneath. W. 194. S. ·85.	In dotted circle: जन दोकडा Dagger. Pl. XII. 4. 20154.
			TWO DOKDA.	
38		1943 S.	In centre of lined circle: dagger. In margin around: जामश्री ७ विभाजी ::: W. 293. S. 1·15.	In centre of lined circle: २ In margin with border of dots: ::: जे दोकडा ::: १९४३ Pl. XII. 7. 20153.
			DOKDA.	
39 40 41			As on No. 1. (39) (40) (41) W. 97, 97½, 97. S. ·75, ·75, ·7.	As on No. 1. Pl. XII. 5. (40) 20156.

COPPER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				TRAMBĪYA.	
COPPER	Æ				
	42			As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
	43				
	44			(42) (43) (44) (45)	
	45			W. 49, 49, 48, 48.	
				S. ·62, ·6, ·6, ·58.	(42) 20157.

RĀDHANPUR

Capital, Rādhanpur (23° 49′ 30″ N., 71° 38′ 40″ E.).

This State is in the Palanpur division and, like Junāgarh, is ruled by a descendant of the celebrated Bābī family. The head of the family was Bahādur Khān, a Persian by race, one of whose descendants, Ja'afar Khān, received a grant of Rādhanpur and other districts from the Emperor Aurangzeb in 1723. This prince's grandson, Jawān Marda Khān, was appointed Governor of Gujarāt, with the title of Nawāb by Muḥammad Shāh, the reigning Emperor.

Rulers.		Number of coins in collection.		
	A. D.	Æ	Æ	Total.
Zorāwar	1825	12		12
Bismilla	1874	1		1
				13

No coins are known of this mint previous to the reign of Zorāwar, when they were struck in the three metals.

The obverse gives the name or title of Victoria, the reverse those of the reigning rāja. Copper paīsa are known of both Zorāwar and Bismilla. They are thick and mis-shapen with uniface impressions of गो and बी. There is also a quarter-anna of similar type to No. 261, but dated १९८७.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			ZORĀWAR	
			A. H. 1241–1291.	A. D. 1825–1874.
			RUPEE.	
Ar 1 2	Rādhan-pur	1289 A.H. 1872 A.D.	In dotted circle: ملکہ معظمہ کوین وکتوریا ضر رادھنور ب ۱۸۷۲ سنہ (1) (2) **W.** 178, 179. **S.** 1·12, 1·14.	In dotted circle: دکروسہ نم خان بہادر تا زوراور نواب سنہ ۱۲۸۹ Milled edge and raised rims. **Pl. XII. 8.**
			EIGHT ANNAS.	
3	,,	1287 A.H. 1869 A.D.	As on No. 1, but ۱۸۶۹ **W.** 90. **S.** ·92.	As on No. 1, but هشت آنہ نم ۱۲۸۷
4 5	,,	1288 A.H. 1871 A.D.	,, ۱۸۷۱ (4) (5) **W.** 91½, 90. **S.** ·92, ·92.	,, ۱۲۸۸ Milled edge and raised rims.
6	,,	—	,, **W.** 87. **S.** ·91.	Similar, but date omitted. 19991.
			FOUR ANNAS.	
7 8	,,	1287 A.H. 1871 A.D.	As on No. 4. (7) (8) **W.** 46, 49. **S.** ·7, ·7.	As on No. 1, but چہار آنہ تا ۱۲۸۷

SILVER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	9	Rādhan-pur	—	As on No. 1. **W.** 44. **S.** ·74.	As on No. 1. 19992.
				TWO ANNAS.	
	10 11	,,	1288 A.H. 1871 A.D.	As on No. 1, but ١٨٧١ (10) (11) **W.** 22, 22. **S.** ·6, ·58.	As on No. 1, but دو آنه تا ١٢٨٨
	12	,,	—	" but no date. " **W.** 21. **S.** ·6.	" but no date. " 19993.
				BISMILLA A.H. 1291–1313. A.D. 1874–1895.	
				RUPEE.	
	13	,,	1311 A.H. 1894 A.D.	In lined and dotted circles: هند ملکه معظمه رادهن‌پور قیصر ضرب ١٨٩٤ **W.** 175. **S.** 1·16.	In lined and dotted circles: بهادر نم تا محمد بسم الله خان (؟) نواب ١٣١١ **Pl. XII. 9.** 19990.

PORBANDAR

Capital, Porbandar (21° 37′ 10″ N., 69° 48′ 30″ E.).

Like Nawānagar, this State is also in Kāthiāwār. Its Rāna or ruler is a Jethwa Rājpūt, and belongs to one of the oldest races in Western India, who established themselves in this province not later than

about A.D. 900–1000. The seat of the Rāna was transferred to Porbandar from Chāya, the old capital, in 1785.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.		
Vikramātī	1831	Æ 8	Æ 8	Total 16.

The coins are of the same type as the early ones of Nawānagar except that श्री राम replaces श्री जाम.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			KORĪ.	
Æ 1	—	—	Type of Nawānagar, No. 1, but with श्री राम in place of श्री जाम W. 72. S. ·55.	As on Nawānagar, No. 1. Much debased. Pl. XII. 6.
2 3	—	—	As on No. 1. (2), (3) W. 76, 76. S. ·57, ·5.	As on No. 1. (2) Bombay Government; (3) 20570.
			HALF-KORĪ.	
4 5 6	—	—	As on No. 1. (4) (5) (6) W. 36, 37, 37. S. ·42, ·45, ·5.	As on No. 1. (5) 20571.
			QUARTER-KORĪ.	
7 8	—	—	As on No. 1. (7) (8) W. 19, 19. S. ·34, ·34.	As on No. 1. (7) 20572; (8) 11569.
			DOKDA.	
Æ 9 10 11	—	—	As on No. 1. (9) (10) (11) W. 118, 118, 116. S. ·65, ·65, ·63.	As on No. 1. (10) 20573.

SILVER

COPPER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				TRAMBĪYA.	
COPPER	Æ				
	12	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
	13				
	14			(12) (13) (14) (15) (16)	
	15			W. 51, 60, 58, 30, 30.	
	16			S. ·52, ·52, ·55, ·43, ·4.	(12) 20574.

MARĀTHĀ STATES

SĀTĀRA

Capital, Sātāra (17° 41′ 25″ N., 74° 2′ 10″ E.).

Sātāra, which is now entirely in British hands, was formerly the centre of Marāthā power, the great Sivājī being its founder.[1] At his death in 1680 practically the whole of the Konkan from Gandāvī in the north to Ponda in the south was under his rule, as well as several provinces in the interior. The decay of the Mughal Empire from 1700 to 1750 marks the period during which the Marāthās gradually rose to supremacy. About the same period the rule of the Sātāra rājās over the Marāthās declined and gave way before the Peshwās, or 'Mayors of the Palace', Balajī, the first Peshwā usurping power at the expense of his master.

The rule of the Peshwā was, however, not supreme, for as the Marāthā power grew other Hindu leaders joined, and thus formed a great Marāthā confederation which in 1795 had reached its zenith, and assumed such large proportions that it dominated all Central India. The leaders of this confederation were the ancestors of most of the Marāthā rulers of to-day, comprising the Holkar of Indore, the Sindhia of Gwālior, the Gāekwār of Baroda, the Puār family of Dewās and Dhār, and the Bhonslas of Nagpūr. Although the power of the confederacy was broken by the Afghān invader, Ahmad Shāh, at Panīpat, in 1761, it was not until their defeat by the British in 1818 that the confederacy was dissolved. In 1822 the Sātāra territory

[1] *History of the Mahrattas*, by Grant Duff, p. 168.

was handed to the titular Rājā by the British, but in consequence of his intrigues he was deposed in 1839. His brother was then placed on the throne, but dying in 1848 without a male heir the control of the State was resumed by the British.

	Number of coins in collection.
Uncertain date.	Æ 5

In his article on the 'Currencies and Mints under Marāthā rule'[1] Mr. Justice Ranade asserts that gold, silver, and copper coins were struck by Sivājī at Rāigad, where his mint was set up: no satisfactory attribution of coins to Sivājī has yet been made. The copper coins of the State are called Shivārāyī paīsa on account of the inscription they bear, and were current for a century or more. The name 'Shīva' on them is variously written शिव, शीव, सिव, सीव, and the termination 'pati' of 'Chatrapati' छत्रपति is often found bungled. Mr. Ranade continues, 'As regards the silver rupee coined at Rāigad, it is impossible to say what inscription it bore, as no specimens of Sivājī's rupee are now available. The likelihood is that it had Persian inscriptions, because all the later coins issued under the authority of the Peshwā's and the great Marāthā chiefs bore such inscriptions'. Shāhu set up a mint at Sātāra from which gold, silver, and copper coins were issued, but after his death (1749) it was transferred to Poona by the Peshwās. A mint was also opened at Bagalkot (Bījapūr district) in about 1753 and the Mulharshāhī rupee struck there. In the reign of the last Peshwā, Bajī Rāo, the Chandorī rupee took the place of the Mulharshāhī and was coined both at Poona and Sātāra, the Poona mint being finally closed in 1835 and the Bagalkot and Srī Sikka rupees of Kolaba withdrawn from circulation.[2] None of these coins has been identified so far except perhaps the last, which seems to agree in description with Prinsep's (*q. v.*) Wabjaum issues.

Many small mints were in existence in the Southern Marāthā territory, but were all closed in 1765 and a central one opened at Dhārwar. The coins struck at Kolaba, Sanglī, Mīrāj, and Panhāla have been mentioned under the headings of Janjīra and Kolhāpur, while those here catalogued belong more particularly to the Kingdom of Sātāra.

[1] *J.B.B.R.A.S.*, vol. xx, pp. 191–200. [2] Abbott in *J.B.B.R.A.S.*, vol. xx, pp. 109–131.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.	
			PAISA.	
Æ				
1	—	s.	Circle of dots.	Circle of dots.
2			श्री	छत्र
3			राजा	पति
4			शिव	
			(1) (2) (3) W. 192, 198, 136, S. ·8, ·8, ·8.	
			(4) W. 151. S. ·75.	Pl. XII. 10. (1) 18656; (2) 18657.
5	—	—	"	छत्र पती
			W. 158. S. ·8	20696

NIPĀNI

Nipāni (16° 23′ 40″ N., 74° 25′ 10″ E.).

This town is in Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, and was annexed in 1842, but was a Marāthā mint in former times. The coins struck there were identified by Prinsep and are mentioned by him in his 'Useful Tables'. The coins of Nipāni and Pīrkanī seem identical.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			RUPEE.	
Æ				
1	—	—	Crude copy of Shah 'Ālam's couplet.	Crude copy of usual Mughal reverse with illegible mint.
2				Four- and five-pointed stars in field.
3			(1) (2) (3) W. 178, 175, 176. S. ·95, ·88, ·78.	Pl. XII. 11. (3) 20591

WAI

Wai (17° 56′ 50″ N., 73° 56′ E.).

This is the chief town of Wai, sub-division of Sātāra district, Bombay Presidency. Mr. Ranade says that 'The Ankushi rupee, so-called on account of the ankush or elephant goad which it bore on the inscription, was issued by the Rastes from their mint at Vāī (Wai).[1] Prinsep says the 'Ankosy' or 'Chinsoory' rupee was struck at Poona.[2] There is little doubt that this coin had a very large circulation in Sātāra and Kolhāpur, and small variations in type suggest its being imitated by various neighbouring mints.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			ANKUSĪ RUPEE.	
Æ 1	—	— Yr. 12	شاه بادشاه غاز سکه مبارك **W.** 175. **S.** ·81.	مانوس ميمنت ١٢ سنه جلوس An elephant-goad in س. 18628.
2 3	—	—	,, (2) (3) **W.** 173, 174. **S.** ·82, ·82.	(2) 22150; (3) 20730.
4 5	—	—	,, (4) (5) **W.** 171, 172. **S.** ·82, ·83.	,,

SILVER

[1] Ranade, *J.B.B.R.A.S.*, vol. xx, p. 199.

[2] Prinsep, *Useful Tables*, p. 52.

POONA

Poona (18° 30′ 41″ N., 73° 55′ 21″ E.).

Chief town of Poona District, Bombay Presidency. The Marāthā coins of the mint are common, but show little variety. Copper paīsa known as the 'Spectacles pice' from their containing a mint-mark like a pair of spectacles or scissors in their inscription, are mentioned by Prinsep, and the piece in this Catalogue, besides having the same mark has been read as ضرب پونه, i.e. struck at Poona, but the date, 1244 A.H. (A.D. 1828), raises a difficulty, as on the deposition of the Peshwā Bājī Rāo, in 1818, the city became British.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			RUPEE.	
AR 1	Poona	1244 A.H.	شاه غازی بادشاه (؟) ک سکه مبار **W.** 173. **S.** 92.	میمنت جاوس १२४४ (ضر)ب (؟)ارپونه Spectacles mint-mark. **Pl. XII. 12.** 20197.

SURĀT

Surāt (the city) (21° 9′ 30″ N., 72° 54′ 15″ E.).

The rupee catalogued here was identified by Prinsep as of Nagpur mintage in his 'Useful Tables', and illustrated on Pl. II, No. 10, but a similar piece, which shows the mint plainly, gave Mr. Nelson Wright the opportunity of finally locating it. It is to be found in vol. III. of this Catalogue, Pl. XVII, No. 2080. He suggests that it may have been struck at Bombay by the East India Company. As, however, the Marāthās were in power at this period[1] up to the very walls of Surāt, it is more than probable that these coins were struck by them as the mint-mark suggests.

[1] Muḥammad Shah reigned from 1719–1748.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			RUPEE.	
Æ[1] 1	Surāt	— A.H. Yr. 2	شاہ بادشاہ غاز ک سکہ مبار **W.** 166. **S.** ·86.	[مانوس] میمنت سنہ ۲ جلوس ضرب (!) ग [سو]رت **Pl. XII. 13.** 11494.

SILVER

[1] Comp. *I.M.C.*, vol. iii, No. 2080.

PART II. RĀJPUTĀNA

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AJMĪR

Ajmīr was a regular mint of the Mughal emperors down to the reign of Shah 'Ālam II. Coins 1–2 (**Pl. XVII. 2**) are struck in the name of the latter, presumably the latest issue for the Rathors of Jodhpur. No. 3 (**Pl. XVII. 1**) is the Śrishāhi of Ajmīr, said by Prinsep to have been 'introduced by Tantia'.[1] While the *jhār* (卐) suggests Jaipur or at least Rathor influence, the date 1203:31, the year of the Marāthā conquest, and the *Śrī* suggest it was issued by the Marāthās immediately after their conquest of Ajmīr, and its comparative commonness suggests that the type was continued by them unchanged till Ajmīr passed to the British in 1818.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				In name of Shah 'Ālam II.	
				RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ				
	1	—	1203	شاه عالم ١٢٠٣	مانوس
	2		A.H. Yr. 31	بادشاه غاز	ميمنت
					جلوس
				سکه مبار	٣١
					سنه
				(1) (2)	
				W. 169, 169.	**Pl. XVII. 2.**
				S. ·86, ·85.	(1) 11879; (2) 11878.
				Under Marāthās.	
				RUPEE.	
	3	Ajmīr	,,	شاه عالم	(دار الخ)یر اجمیر
				١٢٠٣	ضرب
				باد شاه غار	میمنت مانوس
					جلوس ٣١ श्री
				سکه مبار	سنه
					جلوس of س in 卐
				W. 167.	
				S. ·95.	**Pl. XVII. 1**

[1] *Useful Tables*, p. 52.

ALWAR

Capital, Alwar (27° 34′ 4″ N., 76° 38′ 28″ E.).

This State was founded in 1772 by Pratāp Singh, a Narūka Rājput, who at first possessed but two and a half villages, but during the contentions between the Jāts, Mughals, and Marāthās, about that period, managed to possess himself of the greater part of the territory which forms the southern part of the present State.[1] In the Marāthā war of 1803–1806 Bakhtāwar Singh took the side of the British, who rewarded him with the northern part, and took the State under their protection. On the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee the ruler was granted the title of Mahārāja.[2]

Rulers.		Number of coins in collection.		
	A. D.	Æ	Æ	Total.
Sheodān Singh .	1857	2	6	8
Mangal Singh .	1874–1892	5	—	5
				13

The mint was at Rājgarh and the coins of Alwar were struck there from its opening in 1772 until 1877, when Alwar accepted the Government's offer to coin the State's money at Calcutta. The Rājgarh mint was closed except for a formal issue once a year, not for circulation, and the new coinage thenceforward struck at Calcutta.[3]

The coins of Sheodān Singh bear the inscriptions—obverse 'Auspicious coin of Her Majesty the Queen, England the seat of Empire, in the Christian year 1867'; reverse 'Struck at Rājgarh in the –th year of the reign of the great King Mahārāo-Rāj Sheodān Singh'.

Similar inscriptions are used on the succeeding ruler's coins.

Copper coins are known of Pratāp Singh and Bakhtāwar with the name of Shāh 'Ālam, while Bānī Singh's coins bear the name of Muḥammad Bahādur.[4]

[1] Webb, *The Currencies of Rājputāna* (London, 1893), henceforth quoted as Webb, p. 110.
[2] Ibid., p. 110. [3] Ibid., p. 110. [4] Ibid., Pl. x. 1, 2, 3.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			SHEODĀN SINGH A.D. 1857–1874.	
SILVER Æ			RUPEE.	
1 2	Rājgarh	1870 A.D. Yr. 15	In double circle with dots between. ملکہ معظمہ تخت نشین دار السلطنت انگلستان سنہ ۱۸۷۰ عیسوی (1) (2) **W.** 176, 175. **S.** 1·07, 1·06.	In double circle with dots between. راجا دھراج مہاراو راجہ سر سوای شیودان سنگہ بہادر سنہ ۱۵ ضرب راجگڑھ **Pl. XIII. 1.**
Æ			HALF-ANNA (?).	
3	,,	— A.D. Yr. 3	As on No. 1, date illegible. **W.** 284. **S.** ·92.	مہاراو بہادر شیودان سنگہ ضرب راجگڑھ **Pl. XIII. 2.**
4	,,	— A.D. Yr. 4	,,	As on No. 3, but
5	,,	—	لسلطنت داران انگلستان **W.** 285. **S.** ·80.	راجا دھراج مہاراو راجہ سر **Pl. XIII. 3.**

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					COPPER
6	Rājgarh	—	As on No. 5. W. 278. S. ·82.	As on No. 5.	
7 8	,,	1871 A. D. Yr. 15	As on No. 1, but ١٨٧١ (7) (8) W. 286, 285. S. 1·16, 1·2.	As on No. 1.	

MANGAL SINGH

A. D. 1874–1892.

RUPEE.

Æ					SILVER
9 10	—	1877 A. D.	Crowned bust of Victoria l. VICTORIA—EMPRESS. (9) (10) W. 180, 180. S. 1·21, 1·21.	مهاراو راجه سواي منگل سنگه بهادر ١٨٧٧ In margin, at top, ONE RUPEE; at bottom, ALWAR STATE. A *jhār* each side. **Pl. XIII. 4.**	
11	—	1788 *sic* (for 1877) A. D.	,,	,, but with date inverted ١٧٨٨	
12 13	—	1880	,, (12) (13) W. 180, 179. S. 1·21, 1·21.	,, but ١٨٨٠	

BĀNSWĀRA

Capital, Bānswāra (23° 30′ N., 74° 24′ E.).

The chiefs of Bānswāra belong to the Sesodia Rājputs of Dūngarpur, of which they are the junior branch, becoming detached from the latter State on the death of Udaya Singh in 1528. Bānswāra became partly subject to the Marāthās towards the close of the eighteenth century and paid tribute to the Chief of Dhār. A treaty was concluded with the British Government in 1818. The rulers have the title of Mahārāwal.[1]

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.	
Lakshman Singh	1862–1905	4	Total 4.

Lakshman struck coins in 1870 which are known by the name of Lakshman shāhi. The rupee and its divisions are illustrated by Webb[2] but are not represented in this collection. The inscriptions on both silver and copper have so far baffled interpretation. Webb[3] states that 'in former days the Salim Shāhi rupee (see Partābgarh) was coined at Bānswāra; it certainly was the rupee of the State, and still has a large circulation in the Mahārāwal's territory'.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
					PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ					
	1			Solar symbols.	Traces of Nāgarī inscription.	
				W. 114.		**Pl. XIII. 5.**
				S. ·76 × ·75.		12187.
				As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.	
				W. 114.		12185.
				S. ·76 × ·56.		
	3					
	4					
				(3) (4)		(3) 12186; (4) 12184.
				W. 66, 56.		
				S. ·76 × ·5, ·73 × ·36.		

[1] Webb, p. 33. [2] Ibid., Pl. iii. 13–16 Ibid., p. 34.

BHARTPUR

Capital, Bhartpur (27° 13′ 5″ N., 77° 32′ 20″ E.).

Out of the anarchy following the death of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1707 small kingdoms arose, among them being the State of Bhartpur, which was founded by Churāman, a Jāt, but he was dispossessed by his brother Badan Singh, who was then proclaimed leader of the Jāts at Dīg, with the title of Thākūr.[1] About 1760 Sūraj Mal extended it further, the process being continued by his fourth son, Ranjīt Singh, who for services rendered to General Perron was rewarded with more territory, and thus formed the present State.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		AV	AR	AE	Total.
Sūraj Mal	1756–1763	—	—	9	9
Randhīr Singh .	1805	1	4		5
Baldeo Singh .	1823	—	—	—	—
Dūrjan Sal . .	1825	—	—	—	—
Balwant Singh .	1826	—	3	—	3
Jaswant Singh	1852–1893	—	4	4	8
					25

According to Webb[2] the State in early days had two mints, viz., Dīg and Bhartpur, and he gives 1763 as the date at which both mints commenced to strike coins. Neither of these names appear on the coins however till quite recent times. Instead we have Maha Indrapur and Braj Indrapur. The earliest coins in this catalogue are of copper, but in vol. III Mr. H. Nelson Wright describes a rupee dated 1174 (A.D. 1760) with the usual Mughal legends and in the name of Shāh Jahān III. Those that follow in both vol. III and this volume are of similar type, but in Shāh 'Ālam's name, and in the three metals, gold, silver, and copper, while both mints appear until we come to the coins of Jaswant Singh. These are of an entirely different type. On the obverse is the portrait of Queen Victoria, with a Persian legend around: obverse 'In the year 1858 of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, lawful sovereign of England'. On the reverse is its continuation, 'Struck at Bhartpur, 1910 (samvat) by Jaswant Singh Bahādur, Invincible in War, Braj Indrapur'.

Webb[2] states that the Dīg mint closed in 1878 and Bhartpur in 1883.

[1] Ibid., p. 125. [2] Ibid., p. 126.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			SŪRAJ MAL (?)	
			A.D. 1756–1763.	
Æ 1	Braj Indrapur	— A.H. Yr. 4	شاه عالم باد شاه ک **W.** 277. **S.** ·95.	برج اندرپور ضرب جلوس ۴ سنة **Pl. XIII. 6.**
2 3 4	,,	—	As on No. 1. (2) (3) (4) **W.** 281, 282, 279. **S.** ·8, ·85, ·8.	As on No. 1.
5	—	—	,, **W.** 283. **S.** ·83.	,,
6	—	121– A.H.	,, but ۱۲۱ (–) **W.** 101. **S.** ·73.	,,
7	—	—	,, **W.** 281. **S.** ·75.	,,
8	—	—	,, **W.** 86. **S.** ·65	,,
9	—	—	,, **W.** 90. **S.** ·62.	,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			RANDHĪR SINGH (?) A.D. 1805–1823.		
			MUHR.		
N 10	—	— A.H. Yr. 1	محمد اکبر شاہ بادشاہ غازی صاحب قران(ثانی **W.** 166. **S.** ·77.	ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس احد ✱ ۱ سنة **Pl. XIII. 7.** 10911.	**GOLD**
			RUPEE.		
R 11	Braj Indrapur	1235 A.H. Yr. 15	As on No. 10, but ۱۲۳۵ M. 42. **W.** 172. **S.** 1·12.	برج اندرپور ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۱۵ ✱ ۱ سنة	**SILVER**
12	—	1236 A.H. Yr. 16	,, ۱۲۳۶ M. 42. **W.** 170. **S.** 1·05.	but ,, ۱۶ **Pl. XIII. 8.** 14980.	
13	—	1238 A.H. Yr. 18	,, ۱۲۳۸ **W.** 171. **S.** ·95.	,, ۱۸	
14	Maha Indrapur	12-- A.H. Yr. 5?	,, ۱۲-- **W.** 170. **S.** ·87.	but ,, مہہ اندرپور سنة ۵ **Pl. XIII. 9.**	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			BALWANT SINGH A. D. 1826–1852.	
			RUPEE.	
Æ 15	(—) Indrapur	12-- A.H. Yr. 36	As on No. 10, but ١٢(—) **W.** 170. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 10, but ٣٦ 8526.
16	—	1270 A.H. Yr. 40	,, ١٢٧٠ **W.** 170. **S.** ·87.	,, ٤٠ **Pl. XIII. 10.**
17	—	1262 ? A.H. Yr. 48	,, ١٢٦٢ (?) **W.** 171. **S.** ·83.	,, ٤٨ **Pl. XIII. 12.** 11508.
			JASWANT SINGH A. D. 1852–1893.	
			RUPEE.	
18 19	Braj-indrapur Bhartpur	1858 A. D. 1910 s.	Head of Queen Victoria; around: جناب ملکه معظمه ملکه کوین وکتوریا فرمان روای هند وانگلند سنه ١٨٥٨ (18) (19) **W.** 170, 170. **S.** 1·0, 1·0.	In lined circle مهاراجه را (- -) برج اندرپور جسونت سنگه بهادر مهارو جنگ بهرتپور ١٩١٠ ✱ ۵ [ضرب]
				Pl. XIII. 11.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					SILVER
20	Braj-	1858	As on No. 18.	As on No. 18.	
21	indrapur	A. D.			
	Bharatpur	1910 s	(20) (21)		
			W. 171, 170.		
			S. ·85, ·88.		
Æ					COPPER
22	,,	1858	,,	,,	
23		A. D.			
			(22) (23)		
			W. 283, 283.		
			S. ·96, ·96.		
24					
25					
			(24) (25)		
			W. 144, 144.		
			S. ·78, ·78.		

BĪKANĪR

Capital, Bīkanīr (28° 0′ N., 73° 22′ E.).

The rulers of Bīkanīr are of the Rahtor clan of Rājputs, and, with those of Jodhpur, have a common parentage in Jodha, the founder of the latter State, both claiming direct descent from Rāma.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection. Æ	Æ	Total.
Gaj Singh	1746	1		1
Sūrat Singh	1787	6		6
Ratan Singh	1828	4		12
Sardār Singh	1852	3		9
Dūngar Singh	1872	4		4
Ganga Singh	1887	2		4
				36

The mint at Bīkanīr appears to have been opened about 1760, for although a sanad is said to have been granted to Gaj Singh by the Emperor 'Ālamgīr II between the years 1754 and 1759, giving him permission to coin money,[1] the only name mentioned on the coins down to 1859 is that of the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam, whose reign commenced in 1759. Gold coins have never been minted here, but from the time of Gaj Singh onward its rulers have struck both silver and

[1] Webb, p. 56.

copper. Besides the ordinary rupee of each ruler there has always been issued a 'nazr' or presentation coin.[1] The successive mint-marks are given by Webb,[2] as follows:

Gaj Singh, a patākā (or flag) . . . . . .
Sūrat Singh, a trident . . . . . .
Ratan Singh, a kirnia (turban star) . . . . . .
Sardār Singh, a chhātā (umbrella) . . . . . .
Dūngar Singh, a chaurī (fly whisk) . . . . . .
Ganga Singh, a morchhal (peacock-feather fly whisk) . .

In the year 1859 Sardār Singh introduced coins of a new type, and on them acknowledged Britain's supremacy in India in place of the Mughal rule recently swept away at the close of the Indian Mutiny. On these pieces Victoria is styled 'Ornament of the thrones of India and England', with the date A.D. 1859, and Samvat, 1916, the type being continued by Dūngar Singh and Ganga Singh, and with the same date, the different rulers' coins being, as before, only identifiable in having an additional symbol for each succeeding prince.

In 1893 Bīkanīr accepted the offer of the Government of India to strike coins, and in No. 34 (Pl. XIV. 8) is shown the new type, having a bust of the Empress on the obverse with the name of Mahārāja Ganga Singh in Nāgarī and Persian on the reverse. Copper coins of the value of one quarter anna and half-pice were also struck at Calcutta in 1895 of similar size and weight to the Imperial issues.

Metal	No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				GAJ SINGH	
				A.D. 1746–1787.	
				RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ 1	Bīkanīr	A.H. Yr. 13	In lined circle and border of dots. عالم شـــا بادشاه غا ز سکه مبار (ك)	(؟) بلده بکنیر ضرب سنه مانوس مبمنت جلوس ۱۳
				W. 172. S. 98.	Pl. XIV. 1. 20120. From Bīkanīr Darbar.

[1] Webb, p. 57. [2] Ibid.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			SŪRAT SINGH		
			A.D. 1787–1828.		
			RUPEE.		**SILVER**
A					
2	—	— A.H. Yr. 21	As on No. 1. **W.** 173. **S.** ·82.	As on No. 1, but ۲۱	
3	—	— A.H. Yr. 26?	,, **W.** 169. **S.** ·77.	۲۶	11187.
4	—	1205? A.H. Yr. 37	,, ۱۲۰۵ **W.** 173. **S.** ·85.	,, ۳۷	20121.
5	—	— A.H. Yr. 43	,, undated. **W.** 174. **S.** ·92.	,, ۴۳ ۴ on ۲.	**Pl. XIV. 2.** 20122.
6 7	—	(12)29 A.H. Yr. 52	,, [۱۲]۲۹ (6) (7) **W.** 172, 174. **S.** ·93, ·9.	,, ۵۲	11944.
			RATAN SINGH		
			A.D. 1828–1851.		
			RUPEE.		
8 9 10 11	—	1229 A.H. Yr. 31	As on No. 1. ۱۲۲۹ (8) (9) (10) (11) **W.** 172, 173, 174, 173. **S.** ·98, ·92, ·8, ·88.	As on No. 1. ۲۱ ۴ ۴	**Pl. XIV. 4.** (8) 11184; (9) 11186.

Metal	No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ 12	—	— A.H. Yr.	As on No. 1. W. 238. S. ·75.	As on No. 1. Pl. XIV. 3. 20476.
	13	—	—	"	
	14				
	15			(13) (14) (15) (16)	
	16			W. 259, 256. 255, 246,	
	17			S. ·8, ·8, ·8, ·73,	
	18				
	19			(17) (18) (19) W. 236, 233, 232. S. ·73. ·78, ·75	
				SARDĀR SINGH A.D. 1851–1872.	
				RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ 20	Bīkanīr	1916 S.	کوین وکتوریا انگلستان اراي هندو [نـــگ / اور] (20) (21) W. 174, 174. S. ·87, ·87.	بیکانیر ۱۹۱۶ سـنـه سرکار ي ضرب Pl. XIV. 5. Bīkanīr Darbar. 20123.
				TWO ANNAS.	
	22	—	—	As on No. 20. W. 20. S. ·45.	As on No. 20.
				PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ 23	Bīkanīr	1859 A.D.	As on No. 20, but ۱۸۵۹ W. 119. S. ·75.	As on No. 20.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
					COPPER
Æ **24** **25** **26** **27** **28**	Bīkanīr	—	As on No. 20, but dateless. (24) (25) (26) (27) **W.** 121, 118, 124, 118, **S.** ·73, ·72, ·75, ·63, (28) **W.** 111. **S.** ·68.	As on No. 20.	

DŪNGAR SINGH

A. D. 1872–1887.

RUPEE.

Æ **29** **30** **31** **32**	"	1916 S.	As on No. 20. (29) (30) (31) (32) **W.** 175, 175, 176, 175. **S.** ·85, ·93, ·87, ·8.	بیکانیر ۱۹۱۶ سنه سرکار ڈونگر سنگھ ضرب **Pl. XIV. 6.** (29) Bīkanīr Darbar; (30) 20124.	**SILVER**

GANGA SINGH

A. D. 1887–(regnant).

RUPEE.

33	"	"	As on No. 20. **W.** 175. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 20, but سرکار گنگا سنگھ **Pl. XIV. 7.** 20125.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 34	Bīkanīr	1892 A.D.	Crowned bust of Victoria VICTORIA EMPRESS. W. 179. S. 1·2.	महाराजा गंगा सिंह बहादुर ع ١٨٩٢ سنة بهادر نگا سنگهه مهاراجه In margin, ONE RUPEE, above: BIKANIR STATE below. | on either side. Dotted rim. Pl. XIV. 8.

QUARTER-ANNA.

Æ 35 36		1895 A.D.	As on No. 34. (35) (36) W. 98, 98. S. 1·0, 1·0.	In ring of dots: ONE QUARTER ANNA INDIA 1895 above, BIKANIR below, STATE | on either side. Dotted rim. Pl. XIV. 9.

BŪNDI

Capital, Būndi (25° 27′ N., 75° 40′ 37″ E.).

The Chiefs of Būndi, whose title is that of Mahārāo Rājā are of the Hārā sept of the great clan of Chauhān Rājpūts, and the country occupied by them for many centuries is called Harāotī.

In the early part of the seventeenth century Harāotī was divided into the two kingdoms of Būndi and Kotah (*q. v.*).

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		AV	AR	Æ	Total.
'Ālam II	1759		2	—	2
Akbar II	1806		—	3	5
Rām Singh	1824		7	5	12
Raghūbīr Singh	1889		3		3
					22

No coins are known of either Būndi or Kotah until the reign of Shāh 'Ālam (1759–1806). The coins in names of 'Ālam II and Akbar II attributed to Būndi and to Kotah by Prinsep and Webb seem to be identical. Rām Singh was the first ruler to strike coins distinctively for Būndi, and on them Her Majesty Victoria is acknowledged as Queen. 'Victoria Queen' on the obverse, and 'Rām Singh, Lord of Būndi, worshipper of Raṅgeśa' in Nāgarī occupies the reverse. Similar coins were issued in name of Edward, Emperor.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			In name of Shāh 'Ālam II.		
			RUPEE.		SILVER
AR 1		A.H. Yr. 3	عالم بہا ر ے بادشاہ غار ک سکہ مبار	مانوس سنہ ۳ جلوس ضرب (- -)	
			W. 165. S. ·8.		11918.
		127– A.H. Yr. 44	As on No. 1, but ۱۲—	As on No. 1, but سنہ ۴۴	
			W. 169. S. ·75.		

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			In name of Akbar II.	
			MUHR.	
AV 3 4	Būndi	124– A.H. Yr. 19	محمد اکبر شاہ بادشاہ غازی ۱۲۴– صاحب قران ثانی [سکہ مبارک] (3) (4) **W.** 166, 165. **S.** ·75, ·75.	مانوس میمنت سنة ۱۹ جلوس ب بوسرندکا **Pl. XVIII. 1.** (3) 10924; (4) 10923.
			PAISA.	
Æ 5	—	— A.H. Yr. 42	As on No. 3. **W.** 269. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 3, but ۴۲
6	—	— A.H. Yr. 4	,, **W.** 268. **S.** ·77 × ·77.	,, ۴
7	—	Yr. 28	,, **W.** 275. **S.** ·75 × ·60.	,, سنة ۲۸
			RĀM SINGH A.D. 1821–1887.	
			RUPEE.	
AR 8	—	1866 A.D. 1923 B.	VIC TORIA QUEEN 1]866 **W.** 171. **S.** ·84.	रंगेशम स बुंदीश राम सिंह १९२३

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 9	—	1867 A.D. 1924 S.	As on No. 8, but 1867 **W.** 171. **S.** ·82.	As on No. 8, but १९२४	**SILVER**
10 11	—	1872 A.D. 1929 S.	,, 1872 (10) (11) **W.** 172, 172. **S.** ·94, ·95.	,, १९२९ **Pl. XIV. 10.**	
			PAISA.		
Æ 12 13	—	,,	As on No. 8. (12) (13) **W.** 273, 272. **S.** ·9 × ·91, ·91 × ·87.	As on No. 8. **Pl. XIV. 11.**	**COPPER**
			HALF-PAISA.		
14 15 16	—	1924 S.	As on No. 8. (14) (15) **W.** 166, 166, **S.** ·7 × ·65, ·65 × ·55. (16) **W.** 164. **S.** ·7 × ·65.	As on No 8.	
			RUPEE.		
Æ 17 18 19	—	1943 S.	In circle a Katār. QUEEN VICTORIA around. (17) (18) (19) **W.** 166, 166, 171. **S.** ·9, ·85, ·7.	In lined circle: पुन्दीप राम सिंहः १९४३ **Pl. XIV. 12.**	**SILVER**

Metal	No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				RAGHŪBĪR SINGH	
				A.D. 1889– .	
				HALF-RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ 20		A.D. 1966	In centre, a Katār around, EMPEROR EDWARD VII	[-] मसिंह १]९६६
				W. 82. S. ·65.	
	21 22			(21) (22) W. 42. 42. S. ·55, ·55.	

DHOLPUR

Capital, Dholpur (26° 42′ N., 77° 56′ E.).

The reigning family of Dholpur are Jāts of the Bamrāolia family, of the Deswāl tribe.

Dholpur has had a chequered history, for it resisted Bābur, Aurangzeb's sons fought for mastery within its territory, and during the forty-five years succeeding 1761 changed its master five times. In 1775 it was seized by Mīrzā Najaf Khān, and then fell into the hands of Sindhia. In 1806 the English united Dholpur, Bāri, Rājākhera, and Sir Muttra's territories into one State, and made it over to Mahārānā Kīrat Singh in exchange for his territory of Gōhad, which was given up to Sindhia, to whose family it still belongs.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.	
Kīrat Singh . .	1804	3	Total 3

The Dholpur mint was opened in 1804 and the coins struck there are known as 'tamanchā' on account of the *tamanchā* or 'pistol' shown on them, which is also the mark of the State.[1] Silver coins only have been struck at this mint, which ceased its operations in 1857.[2]

[1] Webb, p. 133. [2] Ibid., p. 135.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			KĪRAT SINGH		
			A.H. 1226–1252.	A.D. 1811–1836.	
			RUPEE.		**SILVER**
Æ					
1	Gohad		محمد اکبر شاه بادشاه غازی	مانوس	
2		A.H. Yr. 21	صاحب قران ثانی	میمنت	
			سکه مبارک	سنه ۲۱ جلوس	
			(1) (2)	ضرب گوهد	
			W. 170, 169.		
			S. 1·0, ·75.		19944.
		1251 A.H. Yr. 30	As on No. 1, but ۱۲۵۱ (Punch marks.)	As on No. 1, but ۳۰	**Pl. XV. 1.**
			W. 168.		
			S. ·8.		

JAIPUR

Capital, Jaipur (Jeypore) (26° 55′ N., 75° 52′ E.).

The Mahārāja of Jaipur is the chief of the Kachwāha Rājputs and claims descent from Rāma. The name of the State 'Jaipur' is usually preceded by the word 'Sawāi' (one and a quarter), the title given by Muḥammad Shāh to Jai Singh II, which signified that the latter was superior in knowledge and authority to his fellows. This prince, who ascended the throne in 1699, was remarkable for his scientific skill in mathematics and astronomy, and caused several observatories to be built. He also removed his capital from Amber, the ancient seat of the kingdom, to a new site, and in 1728 laid the foundations of the present city of Jaipur, which is considered to be the finest of modern Hindu cities.

Rulers.		Number of coins in collection.			
	A.D.	AV	ÆR	ÆE	Total.
Mādho Singh I.	1760		?	9	11
Prithvī Singh .	1763				—
Pratāp Singh .	1778				1
Jagat Singh II.	1803			2	4
Mohan Singh .	1818			1	1
Jai Singh III .	1819			—	—
Rām Singh .	1836			12	21
Mādho Singh II	1880			1	6
					—
					44

It has been said that the Jaipur mint was opened by Jai Singh II, but Webb[1] was unable to believe this, and the earliest known coins are those of Isvari Singh, which were struck in the name of the Emperor Muḥammed Shāh (1719–1748). These have been recorded by Mr. Nelson Wright in vol. III of this Catalogue and are of usual Mughal type. Similar coins in all three metals have been struck by the successors of Isvari in the name of the Emperor contemporary with those of the rulers of Jaipur until the middle of the reign of Rām Singh, when Queen Victoria's name was substituted for that of the Emperor Bahādur and the supremacy of Britain acknowledged. On the obverse of the coin (No. 22) is the Persian inscription which Webb translates into English, 'Struck at Sawāi Jaipur in the year 1868, by permission of the Great Queen of the Empire of Inglistan, Victoria', the reverse side continuing, 'In the 31st year of the fortunate reign of Mahārāo-rāj Rām Singh' (p. 75, No. 3). Coins of this type were struck in the three metals as before, the same design being used on the rupees of his successor Mādho Singh II. Webb says 'In addition to the Jaipūr-town mint, mints have, during this century (the nineteenth) been worked at Mādhupūr, Jikur, Būpas, Surujghar, and Charanā in Khetrī. The two latter were closed in 1869, the others at an earlier but now unknown date'. The characteristic mint-mark of the State is a 'jhār' or spray of six branches ⚘.

[1] Webb, p. 74.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	

MĀDHO SINGH

In name of 'Ālamgīr II (cf. vol. iii, no. 2224).

A.D. 1760–1778.

RUPEE. **SILVER**

Æ 1	Sawāi Jaipur	A.H. Yr. 1	عالم گير بادشاه غاز سکة مبار	مانوس سنه احد جلوس ضرب سواي جي‌نور	Pl. XV. 2.
			W. 175. **S.** ·86.		
		A.H. Yr. 6	As on No. 1. **W.** 174. **S.** ·81.	As on No. 1, but سنة ٦	19909.

In name of 'Ālam II.

PAISA. **COPPER**

Æ 3		A.H. Yr.1]6	شاه عالم باد ☒ ح غاز	سواي جي‌پور ضرب ٦ سنه	Pl. XV. 5.
			W. 288. **S.** ·86.		
4 5 6 7 8 9		Yr. 17	As on No. 3. (4) (5) (6) (7) **W.** 268, 260, 245, 270, **S.** ·8, ·75, ·71, ·75, (8) (9) **W.** 259, 277. **S.** ·75, ·75.	As on No. 3, but ١٧	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 10 11	—	—	As on No. 3. (10) (11) **W.** 259, 277. **S.** ·76, ·76.	As on No. 3.
				PRATĀP SINGH In name of Shah ʿĀlam II (cf. vol. iii, no. 2357). A. D. 1778–1803.	
				RUPEE.	
	Æ 12	Sawāi Jaipur	— A. H. Yr. 39	In lined circle, شاه عالم بادساه سكة مبا **W.** 174. **S.** ·87.	In lined and dotted circles, مانوس ٣٩ سنه جلوس ضرب سواي جي‌بور **Pl. XV. 3.**
				JAGAT SINGH II In name of Akbar II. A. D. 1803–1818.	
				MUHR.	
GOLD	Æ 13	,,	122– A. H. Yr. Aḥd	١٢٢– محمد اكبر شاه بادشاه غازى صاحب قران ثانى سكه مبارك **W.** 167. **S.** ·8.	مانوس ميمنت سنة احد جلوس ب ضر سواى جي(بور) **Pl. XV. 4.**
				RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ 14	,,	122– A. H. Yr. 2	As on No. 13. **W.** 172. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 13, but ر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			In name of 'Ālam II.	
			PAISA.	
Æ 15	Sawāi Jaipur	— Yr. 44	As on No. 3. **W.** 281. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 3, but ٤٤م
			In name of Akbar II.	
			PAISA.	
16	,,	— A.H. Yr. 3	In two circles with dots between: شاه اكبر ساا باد ⊠ غاز **W.** 285. **S.** 1·25. (Full die.)	In two circles with dots between: سواى جي‌پور ضرب سنة ٣ **Pl. XV. 6.**
17	,,	— A.H. Yr. 8	,, **W.** 273. **S.** 1·25.	,, سنة ٨
			MOHAN SINGH	
			A.D. 1819–1835.	
18	,,	12-- A.H. Yr. 16	As on No. 13, but ١٢[-- **W.** 157. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 13, but ١٦

COPPER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				RĀM SINGH In name of Bahādur II. A.D. 1835–1880.	
				MUHR.	
GOLD	Ⱥ 19	Sawāi Jaipur	12— A.H. Yr. 13	١٢ محمد شاه بهادر بادشاه غاز سکه مبار **W.** 167. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 13, but ١٣ **Pl XV. 8.**
				RUPEE.	
	Ⱥ 20	,,	126– A.H. Yr. 12	As on No. 19, but ١٢٦–	As on No. 19, but ١٢ **W.** 174. **S.** ·87.
				TWO ANNAS.	
	21	,,	— A.H. Yr. 18	As on No. 19. **W.** 22. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 19, but ١٨
				In name of Queen Victoria.	
				RUPEE.	
	22	,,	186– A.D. Yr. 31	وکتوریا انگلستان سلطنت ١٨٦– سنة بعهد ملکه معظمه ضرب سواي جيپور **W.** 176. **S.** ·85.	رام سنگه جي ٣١ مهار اجه دهيرج سواي ميمنت سنة جلوس مانوس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					SILVER
23	Sawāi Jaipur	— A. D. Yr. 33	As on No. 22, but ١٨٦ – **W.** 175. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 22, but ٣٣	
24	"	1870 A. D. Yr. 35	" ١٨٧٠ **W.** 176. **S.** 1·15.	" ٣٥	Pl. XV. 7.
25	"	18— A. D. Yr. 45	" ١٨ – – **W.** 175. **S.** ·87.	" ٣٥ M. 71.	
			FOUR ANNAS.		
26	"	— A. D. Yr. 33	As on No. 22, but undated. **W.** 43. **S.** ·67.	As on No. 22, but ٣٣	
27	"	— A. D. Yr. 41	" **W.** 43. **S.** ·6.	" ٣١	
			TWO PAISA.		
Æ					COPPER
28	"	1870 A. D. Yr. 35	As on No. 22, but ١٨٧٠ Same type. **W.** 282. **S.** 1·18.	As on No. 22, but ٣٥	
			PAISA.		
29 30 31 32 33 33 a	"	— A. D. Yr. 37	As on No. 22, but dateless. (29) (30) (31) (32) **W.** 96, 96, 95, 94, **S.** ·75, ·7, ·75, ·75, (33) (33 a) **W.** 94, 96. **S.** ·7, ·75.	As on No. 22, but ٣٧	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	34	Sawāi Jaipur	— A.D. Yr. 39	As on No. 22. **W.** 90. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 22, but ٣٩
	35	"	—	"	"
	36		A.D.		٣٠
	37		Yr. 40	(35) (36) (37) **W.** 97, 98, 98. **S.** ·8, ·72, ·70.	**Pl. XV. 9.**
	38	"	1880 A.D. Yr. 45	" ١٨٨٠ **W.** 99. **S.** 1·5.	" ٤٥

MĀDHO SINGH II

A.D. 1880–1922.

RUPEE.

SILVER	Æ				
	39	"	1880 A.D. Yr. 1	As on No. 22, but ١٨٨٠ **W.** 177. **S.** 1·2.	As on No. 22, but مادهو in place of رام and سنة احد
	40	"	1881 A.D. Yr. 2	" ١٨٨١ **W.** 177. **S.** ·85.	" ٢
	41	"	188– A.D. Yr. 9	" ١٨-- (41) (42) **W.** 176, 176. **S.** ·85, ·85.	" ٩

EIGHT ANNAS.

	43	"	— A.D. Yr. 8	As on No. 22, but dateless. **W.** 88. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 22, but ٨

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			PAISA.		
Æ 44	Sawāi Jaipur	— A.D. Yr. 20	As on No. 22, but dateless. W. 96. S. ·8.	As on No. 22, but ٢٠	COPPER

SAWĀI MADHUPUR MINT (?)

Akbar II 5 Æ.

The coins of the type **Pl. XVIII. 2** are attributed by Prinsep (p. 67) and Webb (Pl. VIII. 3) to Kotah, but they bear a strong resemblance to the coins of Jaipur, and have the lotus-bud ✿ on the obverse also found on definite Jaipur coins as is the *jhār* (✿). The coins usually read سواى only if the die ever really bore more. It may be suggested that they are of Sawāi Madhupur, which is known to have been a Jaipur mint.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			RUPEE.		
Æ 45 46	Sawāi	12-- A.H. Yr. 13	As on No. 13, but ✿ ١٢ -- (45) (46) W. 171, 166. S. ·83, ·78.	As on No. 13, but ضرب سواي	SILVER
					Pl. XVIII. 2. (45) 3439.
47		A.H. Yr. 15	W. 171. S. ·83.	" سنة ١٥	
48		12-- A.H. Yr. 26	١٢ -- W. 169. S. ·85.		11869.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ 49	Sawāi	— A.H. Yr. 30	As on No. 13. W. 171. S. ·82.	As on No. 13, but ٣. 11921.

JAISALMĪR

Capital, Jaisalmīr (26° 55′ N., 70° 57′ E.).

The Mahārāwals of Jaisalmīr are Yādū Bhatī Rājputs and claim a very ancient lineage.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection. Æ	Total.
Akhai Singh (Akhaya Singh) .	1722–1762	1	1
Ranjīt Singh	1846–1864	1	1

The earliest coins of Jaisalmīr are those known by the name of 'Akhai Shāhi', so-called on account of their having been struck originally by Akhai Singh. They are of the usual Mughal type, and there is little to distinguish them from the coins of Muḥammad Shāh of Dehlī mint, from which they were copied with the exception of the marks in the exergue on the reverse. The striking of these coins was prohibited by the Dehlī court, but they were issued in defiance of the prohibition and enjoyed a large circulation throughout Sind, Bahāwalpūr, and the Jaisalmīr district, their issue being continued by Mūlrāj and his successors until 1860, when coins were struck in Queen Victoria's name with inscriptions, obverse, 'Auspicious coins of Victoria, lawful Queen of England, Her Majesty, exalted in rank', with the reverse continuing, 'Struck in the House of Government, Jaisalmer, in the 22nd year of her auspicious reign'.[1] Copper coins called 'Dodia' are known to have been struck here. They are marked with a design which is very similar in appearance to that on the dhingla paisa of Mewār. Forty of them equal one anna. It is said that they were issued in 1660 and again in 1836.[2]

[1] Webb, pp. 105, 106. [2] Ibid., p. 106.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			AKHAY SINGH A.D. 1722–1762.	
			RUPEE.	
Æ				**SILVER**
1 2	Shāh-jāhanābād	11(52) A.H. Yr. 22 (Muhammad Shah)	Traces of dotted border. ١١[٥٢] محمد شاه بادشاه غازی صاحب قرن ثانی سکه مبارك (1) (2) **W.** 161, 168. **S.** ·85, ·8.	Traces of dotted border. فی جهاں اباد دار الخلا شاهان ضرب مانوس میمنت جلوس ٢٢ سنة **Pl. XV. 10.**
			RANJĪT SINGH A.D. 1846–1864.	
3	Jaisalmīr	— A.H. Yr. 22	ملکه معظمه رفیع الدرجه وکتوریا فرمان انگلستان سکه مبارك **W.** 204. **S.** 1·05.	Traces of dotted border. [جیسلمیر] دار الریاست ضرب مانوس میمنت جلوس ٢٢ سنة **Pl. XV. 11.** 11571.

JHĀLAWĀR

Capital, Jhālra Patan (24° 32′ N., 76° 12′ E.).

The ruling family of Jhālawār belong to the Jhāla clan of Rājpūts, and the title of their chieftain is that of Mahārāja Rāna.

This State, originally a part of Kotah, came into existence in 1837 and was founded in memory of the services rendered to Kotah by Zālim Singh, the famous Regent and administrator for over forty-five

years. The grandson of Zālim Singh was placed upon the throne thus created with the title of Rāj Rana.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection. Ar	Æ	Total.
Prithvī Singh	1845	9	6	15
Zālim Singh .	1876	2		2
				17

The State began to strike coins at a very early stage of its existence, probably the first year, the coins struck being known later as 'Madan Shāhī'. They resemble the coins of Kotah of that period except that they bear the mint-name Jhālawār. The copper paisa are square.

In 1858 the new Madan Shāhī coins were issued in the name of Queen Victoria.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				PRITHVĪ SINGH A.D. 1847–1875.	
				OLD MADAN SHĀHĪ PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ 1	Jhālāwār	— S. Yr. 21 of issue (from 1838)	In lined and dotted border. محمد شاہ بہادر ء بادشاہ غاز سکہ مبارک **W.** 279. **S.** ·85 × ·81.	In lined and dotted border. مانوس میمنت سنہ ۲۱ جلوس ضرب جہالاوار **Pl. XV. 12**
				RUPEE (NEW MADAN SHAHĪ).	
SILVER	Ar 2	"	1915 S† Yr. 4 († of issue 1858)	Portions of ملکہ معظمہ و کتوریا با[د]شاہ ن انگلستا ۱۹۱۵ سنہ **W.** 172. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 1. سنہ ۴

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					SILVER
3	Jhāläwār	1915 s. Yr. 5	As on No. 2. W. 173. S. 1·05.	As on No. 2, but ٥	
4	,,	— s. Yr. 7	,, W. 172. S. ·75.	,, سنة ٧ 11201.	
5	,,	— s. Yr. 13	,, W. 172. S. ·8.	,, سنة ١٣ Pl. XV. 13. From Gwalior Res. 20463.	
6 7	,,	1915 s? Yr. 15	,, (6) (7) W. 173, 173. S. 1·1, 1·1.	,, سنة ١٥ Pl. XVI. 1.	
8	,,	Yr. 16	,, W. 172. S. ·81.	,, سنة ١٦	
9	,,	Yr. 17	,, W. 172. S. ·81.	,, سنة ١٧	
10	,,	Yr. 19	,, W. 173. S. ·77.	,, سنة ١٩	
			PAISA.		
Æ					COPPER
11	,,	— s. Yr. 4	As on No. 2. W. 275. S. ·75 × ·65.	As on No. 2, but ٤	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	12	Jhālāwār	1915 s?	As on No. 2.	As on No. 2.
	13		Yr. 9	Traces of dotted border.	Traces of dotted border.
	14				سنة ٩
	15			(12) (13) W. 280, 277 S. ·85 × ·81, ·81 × ·65, (14) (15) W. 279, 275. S. ·71 × ·65, ·8 × ·6.	Pl. XVI. 2.
				ZĀLIM SINGH A.D. 1875–1896. RUPEE.	
	Æ				
	16	„	Yr. 20 (of issue 1858)	As on No. 2. W. 173. S. ·9.	As on No. 2, but سنة ٢٠
	17	„	Yr. 21	„ W. 173. S. ·71.	„ سنة ٢١

JODHPUR (MĀRWĀR)

Capital, Jodhpur (26° 17′ N., 73° 4′ E.).

The State of Mārwār is better known by the name of its capital, Jodhpur, which was built by Rāo Jōdhā in 1459 and named after him.

The rulers of this State are entitled Mahārājas and are chiefs of the Rāthor clan of Rājputs, to whom the territory belongs. Like their neighbours at Udaipur they claim direct descent from Rāma.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection. Æ	Æ	Total.
Vijaya (or Bijy Singh) .	1773	1	7	8
Bhīm Singh . .	1794	—	—	—
Mān Singh . . .	1804	—	5	5
Takht Singh . .	1843	4	1	5
Jaswant Singh . .	1873	5	3	8
Sardār Singh . .	1895	—	—	—
Sumar Singh . .	1911	—	—	—
				26

No coins can be attributed to this State prior to those of Vijaya Singh, although Tod in his *Rajasthan* says that Ajīt coined money in 1720. The mint of Vijaya Singh was opened in 1761 at the capital, and gold, silver, and copper coins were struck there from that time until quite recently. Mints were also opened at Pālī, Nagor, and Sujat, but apparently at a subsequent date,[1] these subsidiary mints striking in silver and copper only.

The coins in the Indian Museum begin with those of Vijaya, which are called 'Bijy shāhi'. They contain the usual legend of Shāh 'Ālam, the Mughal emperor, who was contemporary with Vijaya: 'Auspicious coin of the noble monarch, Shāh 'Ālam', with the reverse 'Struck in the house of victory, Jodhpur, in the year of his fortunate reign'. Coins bearing this inscription but varying their regnal dates were struck through the successive reigns of Bhim Singh, Mān Singh, and Takhat Singh until 1858, when as usual the Mughal title gave place to that of Queen Victoria. The obverse reads 'During the auspicious reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India', and the reverse, 'Struck at Jodhpur by Mahārājādhirājā Śrī Takht Singh Bahādur' and in Nāgarī श्री माताजी = 'Śrī Mātāji'. Coins with similar readings were also issued by Jaswant Singh with the alteration of name and Samvat date, the latter taking its place on all coins struck by the Durbar from Samvat 1918 (A.D. 1863). The special marks of the State are the 'Jhār' (or spray) and 'Khāndā' (or sword), and their position on the coins is of much assistance in identifying the mint at which they were struck, especially when supplemented with the private mark of the 'Dāroga'. Each mint-master or 'Dāroga' put a special device of his own on the coins struck by him during his term of office, and Captain Webb in his work[2] gives the following examples of some of the marks used by them together with their names, and the period during which they were mint-masters.

Jodhpur	Mint	(Ga upside down)	Kani Rām	dāroga	1849–1862
„	„	रा (Rā) . .	Anar Singh	„	1866
„	„	علی ('Alī . .	Mumtaz 'Alī	„	1884–1886
Pālī	„	(the swastika) .	Joshī Hans Rāj	„	(Jaswant's time)
„	„	मूा . . .	Lala Sedh Mal	„	prior to 1886
„	„	बा (for Bālājī) .	Mangal Chand	„	1886
Sūjat	„	बा (above بالا)[3] .	Nazar Harkaran	„	1859
„	„	ट	Bohra Gokal Chand		1878 to 1881
„	„	क	Bias Kishen Das	„	1888

[1] Webb, p. 41. [2] Ibid, p. 42.

[3] These rupees are known as 'Lullulia', and on account of the baseness of the metal composing them are avoided by traders. Webb, p. 45.

The position of the dāroga's mark in relation to the 'jhār' and sword as a means of identifying the mint has also been indicated in the same valuable work:[1]

Jodhpur coins have the dāroga's mark adjacent to the jhār, both being on the obverse.

Pālī coins have the dāroga's mark on the obverse whilst the jhār is on the reverse, next to the sword.

Nāgor coins have parts (but sometimes entire) of the jhār and sword above the Nāgarī letters on the reverse and no sword below.

Sūjat coins sometimes bear a 'kaṭār' (dagger), the dāroga's mark being near to the jhār on the obverse. Others also have श्री माहादेवजी (Śrī Mahādevaji) on the obverse, with श्री माताजी (Śrī Mātāji) on the reverse.

There are no coins of either Nagor or Sūjat in the collection here catalogued, but several of Pālī, e.g. No. 18 having ضرب پالی مارواڑ = ('Struck at Pālī in Marwar'). In 1858 the name of Queen Victoria was substituted for that of the Mughal emperor at Jodhpur, but the change was not so promptly made at the other mints.[2]

The mint at Nāgor was closed in 1872, and that at Sūjat in 1888,[3] but the Jodhpur and Pālī mints were still active in 1893.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			VIJAYA SINGH	
			A.H. 1187–1209.	A.D. 1773–1794.
			BIJY SHĀHĪ RUPEE.	
Æ 1	Jodhpur	— A.H. Yr. —	شاه عالم بادشاه غاز سکه مبار W. 173. S. 9.	جودهپور دار المنصور ضرب مانوس میمنت Pl. XVI. 3

[1] Webb, p. 41. [2] Ibid., p. 40. [3] Ibid., p. 41.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			BIJY SHĀHĪ PAISA.	
Æ				COPPER
2	Jodhpur	11]92 A. H. Yr. —	Lined circle, جودپور دار المنصور و ۹۲(۱۱) W. 325. S. ·95.	Lined and dotted circles, ضرب مانوس میمنت جلوس Pl. XVI. 4.
3	"	1205 A. H. Yr. 35	As on No. 2, but ۱۲۰۵ W. 325. S. ·9.	As on No. 2, but ۳۵
4	"	1205 A. H.	" W. 319. S. ·87.	" no regnal year.
5	"	"	" W. 321. S. ·9.	"
6	"	"	" W. 318. S. ·9.	"
7	"	"	" W. 319. S. ·8.	"
8	"	"	" (double struck). W. 319. S. ·8.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			MĀN SINGH	
			A.H. 1219–1259.	A.D. 1804–1843.
Æ 9 10	Jodhpur	1215 A.H. Yr. 45	As on No. 2, but ١٢١٥ (?) (9) (10) **W.** 317, 316. **S.** ·84, ·87.	As on No. 2, but ٤٥
11 12	,,	— A.H. Yr. 64?	,, no date. (11) (12) **W.** 325, 320. **S.** 1·05, ·83.	,, ٦٤ (?)
13	,,	— A.H. Yr. –5	,, **W.** 310. **S.** ·90.	,, ٥
			TAKHT SINGH	
			A.H. 1259–1290.	A.D. 1843–1873.
			BIJY SHĀHĪ RUPEE.	
Æ 14	,,	1264? A.H. (= A.D. 1847)	شاه عالم ١٢٦٤ आ باد شاه غازی [سکه مبار] **W.** 177. **S.** ·80.	As on No. 2. ✱ between دار and المنصور **Pl. XVI. 6.**
15	,,	1264 A.H.	As on No. 14, but without आ **W.** 173. **S.** ·9.	,,

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			PAISA.		COPPER
Æ 16	Jodhpur	— A. H. Yr. 22	In lined circle. محمد اکبر شاه شاه غاز W. 344. S. 1·0.	جو]دپور دار المنصور ضرب مانوس میمنت جلوس ۲۲ سنه Pl. XVI. 5. 13107.	
			RUPEE.		SILVER
Æ 17	„	(Issued in 1858)	In lined circle. بزمان میار کوین وکتور ✿ व یا ملکه ستان ن هندو معظمه انگلستا و Spray and व above کتو W. 175. S. ·96.	In lined circle. سنگه بهادر श्री माताजी تخت مهاراجه ۲۲ دهراج سری سنه ضرب جودپور Pl. XVI. 7.	
18	Pali-i-Mārwār	1926 B. (=A.D. 1869)	شاه فرنگ بعهد کوین هندو تخت زرو سیم‌را سکه ازد ۱۵ سنگه W. 175. S. ·83.	۱۹۲۶ श्री माताजी ب व ضربالی ماروار Pl. XVI. 8	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			JASWANT SINGH	
			A.H. 1290–1313.	A.D. 1873–1895.
Æ 19	Jodhpur	— Yr. 22	As on No. 17, but श्री जु **W.** 175. **S.** ·79.	श्री माताजी بهـــــادر ۲۲ سری جسونت سنگه مهاراجه دهراج [ضرب جودپور] M. 79. **Pl. XVI. 9.**
20	,,	—	As on No. 19, but गुहो **W.** 173. **S.** ·77.	,,
21	Pālī?	—	,, मा **W.** 176. **S.** ·83.	श्री माताजी بهـــــادر سنگه دهراج سری جسونت مهـــاراجه ضرب [پالی?]
22	,,	—	,, **W.** 175. **S.** ·82.	,, **Pl. XVI. 10.**
23	,,	— A.H. Yr. 4	Lined and dotted border. بزمان مبار کـــــه م کوین وکتوریا [ملکه ســـتان معظمه انگلستان وهندو **W.** 174. **S.** ·85.	श्री माताजी بهـــادر دهراج جسو سنگه مها نت ضرب پالی راجه **Pl. XVI. 11.**

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 24 25 26	Jodhpur	—	Traces of dotted border. بزمان مبار کوین وکتوریا ملکه (سنه) (24) (25) (26) W. 325, 324, 308. S. ·85. ·9. ·8.	و هندوستان معظمه انگلستان ضرب جودهپور Pl. XVI 12

COPPER

KARAULI

Capital, Karauli (26° 30′ N., 77° 4′ E.).

The Mahārāja of Karauli is the head of the Jādon clan of Rājputs, who claim to be descended from Krishna.

Rulers.	A D.	Number of coins in collection. Æ	Æ	Total.
Mānak Pāl .	1772	2		2
Harbaksh Pāl	1804	1		1
Pratāp Pāl	1838	1		1
Nar Singh Pāl	1848			
Madan Pāl .	1853	4	—	
Jai Singh .	1869			
Arjun Pāl .	1875			3
Bhanwar Pāl	1886			5
				16

The earliest coins known of this State bear the name of Shāh 'Ālam and according to their regnal year were struck by Mānak Pāl. They bear some resemblance to the coins of Jaipur, but the 'jhār' (❀) is distinctive. The issues of Harbaksh and Pratāp can only be distinguished from each other by the regnal year of Akbar II, but on the coins of Madan Pāl and his successors the initial letter of the ruler's name in Nāgarī distinguishes the issuer.

In 1859 coins of a new type were issued on which Queen Victoria was recognized as suzerain, the legend on the obverse reading ملكه معظمه فرمان رواي انگلستان سنة ١٨٥٩ 'of the Empress, lawful Queen of England, year 1859'. The reverse continues ضرب كرولي سنة جلوس ميمنت

مانوس 'Struck at Karauli in the –th year of his fortunate reign'. The 1859 (١٨٥٩) is on some dies wrongly written 1852 (١٨٥٢).

In 1891 Bhanwar Pāl struck coins reading on the obverse 'Her Majesty, the Empress of India, year 1891', with a reverse similar to the previous issue.

It may be mentioned that Karauli is written both كرولي and قرولي.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			(?) MĀNAK PĀL A.D. 1772–1804.	
			RUPEE.	
Æ 1	Karauli ?	119 – A. H. Yr. 24	شاه عالم بادشاه غاز سکه مبار **W.** 173. **S.** ·8.	Traces of circle. مانوس ميمنت ٢٤ سنه جلوس ضرب كرولي (؟) **Pl. XVII. 5.** Karauli Darbar. 19910.
2	,,	— A. H. Yr. 41	As on No. 1. **W.** 167. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 1, but سنه ٤١ **Pl. XVII. 6.** Karauli Darbar. 19911.
			HARBAKSH PĀL A.D. 1804–1838.	
			RUPEE.	
3	,,	1231 A. H. Yr. 10	محمد اكبر شا باد شا غاز ٥ ١٢٣١ ٥ صاحب قران **W.** 170. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 1, but سنه ١٠ 19912.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			PRATĀP PĀL A. D. 1838–1848. RUPEE.	
Æ 4	Karauli	— A. H. Yr. 43 (of Akbar II)	As on No. 3, but no date. **W.** 168. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 3, but سنه ۴۳ 19913.
			MADAN PĀL A. D. 1853–1869. RUPEE.	
5	,,	12 – – A. H. Yr. 13	As on No. 3, but ۱۲ – – **W.** 161. **S.** ·9.	As on No. 1, but سنه ۱۳ म **Pl. XVII. 7.** 19914.
6	,,	1852 (*sic*) A. D. Yr. 10	Lined circle and dots. فرما معظمه ملکه ن روا انگلستان الـ ۱۸۵۲ سنه **M.** 94. **W.** 170. **S.** ·85.	Lined circle and dots. سنه ۱۰
7	,,	1852 (*sic*) A. D. Yr. 12	,, **W.** 171. **S.** ·82.	As on No. 1, but سنه ۱۲ ❦ **Pl. XVII. 8.**
8	,,	185 – A. D. Yr. 14	,, **W.** 169. **S.** ·8.	,, سنه ۱۴ 19915.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				ARJUN PĀL A. D. 1875–1886.	
				RUPEE.	
	Æ 9	—	1885 A. D. Yr. 10	ملكه معظمه قيصر هند ١٨٨٥ سنة **W.** 169. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 5, but سنة ١٠ **ব** in place of **ম** **Pl. XVII. 9.** 19916.
				PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ 10	Karauli	1885 A. D. Yr. 10	As on No. 9. **W.** 279. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 9.
	11	,,	1886 A. D. Yr. 11	,, سنة ١٨٨٦ **W.** 281. **S.** ·85.	,, سنة ١١ **Pl. XVII. 10.** 19921
				BHANWAR PĀL A. D. 1886–(regnant).	
				RUPEE.	
	Æ 12	,,	1888 A. D. Yr. 2	As on No. 9, but ١٨٨٨ **W.** 171. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 9, but **ম** in place of **ব** سنة ٢
	13	,,	1893 A. D. Yr. 8	,, ١٨٩٣ **W.** 171. **S.** ·85.	,, سنة ٨ **Pl. XVII. 1** 1991

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			HALF-RUPEE.		
Æ 14	Karauli	1893 A. D. Yr. 8	As on No. 9. W. 85. S. ·7.	As on No. 9.	19918.
			QUARTER-RUPEE.		
15	—	18-- A. D. Yr. 11	As on No. 9. W. 42. S. ·5.	As on No. 9, but سنة ١١	19919.
			PAISA.		
Æ 16	—	1887 A. D. Yr. 2	As on No. 9, but سنة ١٨٨٧ W. 279. S. ·8.	As on No. 9, but سنة ٢	19922.

SILVER

COPPER

KUCHĀWAN (JODHPUR STATE)

Capital, Kuchāwan (27° 12′ N., 74° 48′ E.).

This semi-independent State was the only one allowed by Jodhpur to strike its own money.

Its ruler has the title of Thākūr, and ranks as the first of the nobles of the second class, and belong to the Udawut clan of Rājputs.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection. Æ	Total.
Sūraj Māl	1757–1790		7
Kesrī Singh	1857–[?]		4
			11

The old Kuchāwan rupee or *bopushahi* is a copy of the Ajmer rupee of year 31 of Shāh 'Ālam with the mint-mark a sword (ﺳﻴﻒ) over the ش of Shāh on the obverse. It is believed to have been struck in the

reign of Surāj Mal[1] and its issue was continued without alteration by his successors until the reign of Kesrī Singh. During the latter's reign new coins were struck acknowledging British supremacy upon them, with the Persian inscriptions, obverse 'Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England and India'; reverse 'Struck at Kuchāwan, dependency of Jodhpur, year of Jesus, 1863'.

Webb, p. 51, has an interesting note on the circulation of this rupee which he says is 'current in Kuchāwan territory, in Kishengarh, and dependency of Mārwār'.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			SŪRAJ MAL	
			A. D. 1757–1790.	
			RUPEE.	
Æ				
1	—	1203	شاه عالم	مانو
2		A. H.		
3		Yr. 31		میمنت
4				
5			د شاه غا	س ۳۱
			(1) (2) (3) (4) W. 162. 164, 166, 167, S. ·75, ·7, ·75, ·75, (5) W. 165. S. ·75.	(1) 14249; (2) 11188; (3) 11889; (4) 11890. Pl. XVII. 3.
			HALF-RUPEE.	
6	—	—	As on No. 1. W. 84. S. ·65.	As on No. 1. M. 86. 11891.
7	—	—	,,	,,
			W. 42. S. ·5.	11892.

[1] Webb, p. 50.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			KESRĪ SINGH A.D. 1857–[?]. RUPEE.	
Æ 8 9 10 11	Kuchā-wan	1863 A.D.	[ملکہ معظمہ] کوین وکٹوریا انگلستان و [هندوستان (8) (9) (10) (11) W. 167, 167, 163, 168. S. ·74, ·73, ·70, ·73.	Lined and dotted circles. کچاون ضرب علاقہ جودھپور ۱۸۶۳ عیسوی سنہ Pl. XVII. 4. 11516.

SILVER

KISHANGARH

Capital, Kishangarh (26° 35′ N., 74° 55′ E.).

The rulers of this State bear the title of Mahārāja and are descended from the founder Kishan Singh, the ninth son of Udai Singh of Jodhpur.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection. Æ	Total.
In name of Shāh 'Ālam II		2	2
Prithvī Singh . .	1839–1879	3	3

The earliest coins of the State are of Mughal type with the legends of Shāh 'Ālam. Those in this collection bear the regnal years 24 and 25, which establishes the years of their issue as A.D. 1783 and 1784. Prithvī Singh instituted a coinage in 1858, his twenty-fourth year, with Queen Victoria's name on the obverse.[1]

[1] Webb, p. 68.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			In name of Shāh 'Ālam II.	
			RUPEE.	
Æ 1	Kishan-garh	— A. H. Yr. 24	Portion of Shāh 'Ālam's legend. **W.** 166. **S.** ·85.	مانوس میمنت کشنگڑہ جلوس ضرب ۲۴ [سنة]
2	,,	— A. H. Yr. 25	As on No. 1. **W.** 165. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 1, but سنة ۲۵ 11877.
			PRITHVĪ SINGH	
			A. D. 1839–1879.	
			RUPEE.	
3 4 5	,,	(1)292	ریا وکٹو ملکہ معظمہ و ہند سلطنت انگلستا (3) (4) (5) **W.** 168, 166, 165. **S.** ·95, ·95, ·8.	[سنگھ] پرتھی بھسا کشنگڑہ مانوس میمنت محا ضرب (۱)۲۹۲ **Pl. XVII. 12.** 11522; 11953.

KOTAH

Capital, Kotah (25° 10′ N., 75° 52′ E.).

The State of Kotah is ruled by an Udaya branch of the Bundi family. The head of the State bears the title of Mahārāo and is of the Chauhān race of Rājpūts.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		AV	AR	AE	Total.
Chhatar Sāl II.	1866	—	9	2	11
Umed Singh II	1889	—	—	—	—
					11

The coins of this State were formerly struck at three mints, viz., Kotah-city, Jhālrā Patan, and Gāgraun, but in 1870 the Political Agent reported to the Government that there was only one mint in the State, that at Kotah-city.[1]

The coins of Kota in the name of the 'Empress of England' bear the same symbols (☀ ☾) as the earlier coins of Bundi, and they seem to have the same mint, written بندی instead of بوند. The attribution to Kota seems guaranteed by all the authorities however, although the mint-name is certainly not کوطه as read by Webb.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			CHHATAR SAL II		
			A.D. 1866–1889.		
			RUPEE.		
AR					SILVER
1	Kotah (?)	A.H. Yr. 44	Lined and dotted circles. بادشاه غازي ؟ انگلستان ملکه معظمه	Lined and dotted circles. مانوس ☾ سنه ۴۴ ☀ جلوس ضرب بند [؟] کا	
			W. 172. S. 1·15.		Pl. XVIII. 3. 19969.

[1] Webb, p. 91.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	2	Kotah	— Yr. 2	As on No. 1. **W.** 173. **S.** ·77.	As on No. 1, but ٢ سنة 11917.
	3	"	— Yr. 4	" M. 110. **W.** 173. **S.** ·77.	" ٤ سنة
	4	"	— Yr. 14	" **W.** 172. **S.** ·8.	" ١٤ سنة 19970.
	5	"	— Yr. 15	" M. 110. **W.** 175. **S.** 1·15.	" ١٥ سنة
	6 7 8	"	— Yr. 19	" (6) (7) (8) **W.** 173, 173, 173. **S.** ·75, ·87, ·82.	" ١٩ سنة
	9	"	— Yr. 21	" **W.** 173. **S.** ·8.	" ٢١ سنة
				PAISA.	
	Æ				
	10 11	"	— Yr. 15	As No. 1, but square, double struck. (10) (11) **W.** 281, 281. **S.** ·85 × ·84, ·89 × ·85.	As on No. 1, but ١٥ سنة **Pl. XVIII. 4**

MEWĀR (UDAIPUR)

Capital, Udaipur (24° 35′ 19″ N., 73° 43′ 23″ E.).

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection. Æ	Æ	Total.
Bhīm Singh .	1778–1828	21	—	21
Sardār Singh	1838	—	—	—
Swarūp Singh	1842–61	37	14	51
				72

Three mints have been worked in Mewār—at Chitor, Udaipur, and Bhīlwāra. The early pieces issued are of Shāh 'Ālam's types. The 'Chitorī' rupee can be identified by its having five strokes over the 'h' of 'Badshāh', while the 'Udaipurī' has in addition to the strokes a 'jhār' and a star. The 'Bhīlwārī' rupee is a copy of the Shāhjahānābād type of Shāh 'Ālam. The Chitor and Bhīlwāra mints have been closed for many years, the latter before 1870, but the Udaipur mint was in operation as recently as 1913. In the early part of the nineteenth century Bhīm Singh issued the coin known as the 'Chandorī' rupee, which was struck at the Udaipur mint and current during his reign, and also those of his successors. Jawān Singh and Sardār Singh, but was withdrawn and melted down by Swarūp Singh.[1] For this reason the coin is of some rarity and is not represented here. The currency issued by Swarūp Singh to take the place of those melted was called the New Chandori (No. 534) and was struck at Udaipur also. It is said that the marks on them have no special significance. In 1851 or 1852 the same ruler issued coins cf another new type (No. 550), which were struck in gold and silver, the latter in various denominations.

The Nāgarī inscription upon the obverse is 'Chitrakūta Udayapūra' and the design below is supposed to represent mountains. The reverse reads 'Dosti Landhana' (Friend of London).

Although the State seems to have been well supplied with currency in the shape of silver, and gold too for that matter, it does not seem to have considered copper coins to be of much importance. The 'Bhīlwāra' paisa was certainly struck in the principality, but it appears to have had a greater circulation in the Bhilwara district than in Mewār proper, while the 'Trisulia' and 'Dhingla' paisa were not struck at the State mints but coined by the 'Sonars' or goldsmiths of Chitor and Umarda (a village near Udaipur) respectively. All three of these types have been continually struck since the days of Shāh 'Ālam and are still in use.

[1] Webb, p. 12.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				CHITORĪ RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ				
	1	—	—	[شاه عالم]	Usual reverse formula: no mint or year legible.
	2		A. H.	بادشاه غاز	
	3		Yr. 1 ?		
	4			سکه مبار	
	5				
	6				
	7			above ء of بادشاه	
	8				
	9			**W.** average 166·6.	
	10			**S.** ·7 to ·75.	**Pl. XVIII. 5.**
				HALF-RUPEE.	
	11	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
	12				
				(11) (12)	
				W. 82, 83.	
				S. ·57, ·64	
				UDAIPURĪ RUPEE.	
	13	—	—	As on No. 1, but with addition of jhār and star.	As on No. 1.
	14				
				W. 168.	
				S. ·8.	
				RUPEE.	
	15	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
	16				
				(15) (16)	
				W. 166, 166.	
				S. ·76, ·73.	
	17	—	—	"	"
	18				
				(17) (18)	
				W. 167, 165.	
				S. ·75, ·77.	
	19	—	—	"	"
				W. 166.	
				S. ·85.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			HALF-RUPEE.	
Æ				SILVER
20	—	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
			W. 82. S. ·6.	11895.
21	—	—	"	"
			W. 83. S. ·65.	
			SWARŪP SINGH	
			A.D. 1842–1861.	
			CHANDORĪ RUPEE.	
22 23 24 25 26 27	—	—	✱ ⁂ ✪ ⁘ (22) (23, 24) (25) W. 166, 166, 165, S. ·75, ·8, ·75,	⁘ ⁂
			(26) (27) W. 165, 164. S. ·8, ·8.	Pl. XVIII. 6
			HALF-RUPEE.	
28 29 30 31	—	—	As on No. 22. (28) (29) (30) (31) W. 83, 82, 82, 82. S. ·62, ·60, ·63, ·57.	As on No. 22.
			QUARTER-RUPEE.	
32 33 34	—	—	As on No. 22. (32) (33) (34) W. 42, 42, 41. S. ·57, ·57, ·48.	As on No. 22.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				TWO ANNAS.	
SILVER	Æ 35 36 37	—	—	As No. 22. (35) (36) (37) W. ·21, ·21, ·20. S. ·45, ·4, ·37.	As on No. 22.
				ANNA.	
	38	—	—	As on No. 22. W. 10. S. ·35.	As on No. 22.
				SWARŪP-SHĀHĪ RUPEE.	
	39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	—	(1851–2 A. D.)	चित्रकूट उदयपुर (Hills of Chitrakut ?) (39) (40) (41) W. 168, 167, 166. S. ·93, ·93, ·94. (42, 43) (44, 45) W. 168, 166. S. ·93, ·94. (46) W. 166. S. ·93.	Within octafoil : दोखि खंधन Pl. XVIII. 7.
				HALF-RUPEE.	
	47 48 49	—	—	As on No. 39. (47) (48) (49) W. 80, 83, 82. S. ·72, ·7, ·7.	As on No. 39.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			FOUR ANNAS.		
Æ					**SILVER**
50 51 52	—	—	As on No. 39. (50) (51) (52) **W.** 41, 40, 41. **S.** ·61, ·62, ·57.	As on No. 39.	
			TWO ANNAS.		
53 54 55 56	—	—	As on No. 39. (53) (54) (55) (56) **W.** 20, 21, 20, 20. **S.** ·47, ·47, ·55, 42.	As on No. 39.	
			ANNA.		
57 58	—	—	As on No. 39. (57) (58) **W.** 10, 10. **S.** ·38, 37.	As on No. 39.	
			BHĪLWĀRA PAISA.		
Æ					**COPPER**
59	—	—	Rude copy of Shāh 'Ālam's legends. ø above غا **W.** 267. **S.** ·95.	Usual reverse formula. ع سنة **Pl. XVIII. 8.**	
60 61 62 63 64 65	—	—	" (60) (61) (62) (63) **W.** 248, 245, 240, 220, **S.** ·77, ·75, ·7, ·75, (64) (65) **W.** 246, 251. **S.** ·8, ·85.	"	
			TRISULIA PAISA.		
66 67 68	—	—	Trident. (66) (67) (68) **W.** 86, 84, 80. **S.** ·77, ·64, ·64.	Double trident.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER Æ 69 70 71 72	—	—	DHINGLA PAISA. شاه W. 45. S. ·55.	Trident.

SHĀHPUR (MEWĀR STATE)

Capital, Shāhpur (27° 23′ 45″ N., 76° 1′ E.).

The ruling family of this State belong to the Sesodia Rājput clan. Its chief has the title of Rājādhirāj and is feudatory to both Udaipur and the British Government.

Coins in gold, silver, and copper have been struck at this mint, the first two of them being of the same type as those issued by 'Ālamgir II of Shāhjahānābād mint but with a small trisul as mint-mark. The copper coins are indescribable, but have Shāh 'Ālam's legends in bungled Persian script. The mint was closed in 1870 by order of the British Government.

Ruler.	Æ	Number of coins in collection.
In name of Shāh 'Ālam	15	Total 15

Two other feudal States of Mewār, viz., Bhinda and Salumba, have issued coins in copper, but are not represented in this collection (See Webb, *Currencies of Rājputāna*, pp. 16, 17).

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			In name of 'Ālamgīr II. RUPEE.	
Æ 1	Shāhjāhānābād	11[6]8 A. H. Yr. 12?	شاه عالمگیر بادشاه غاز ۱۱ سکه مبار W. 167 S. ·77.	فد جهان اباد دار الخلا شاه ضرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ۱۲ سنة Pl. XVIII. 9.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				
2	—	—	As on No. 1, but ruder execution.	As on No. 1, but ruder.
3				
4				
5			**W.** 163–167.	
6			**S.** ·75–·8.	
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
			HALF-RUPEE.	
13	—		As on No. 1.	As on No. 1
			W. 83.	
			S. ·65.	
			QUARTER-RUPEE.	
14			As on No. 1.	As on No 1.
15				
			(14) (15)	
			W. 41, 43.	
			S. ·54, ·34.	

SILVER

PARTĀBGARH (PRATĀPGARH)

Capital, Partābgarh (17° 56′ N., 73° 38′ 30″ E.).

The Mahārāwa of Partābgarh comes of the same stock as Udaya Singh, the Rāna of Udaipur, and is therefore a chief of the royal Sesodia clan of Rājputs.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection. Æ	Æ	Total.
Salīm Singh	1784	11	—	11
Udaya Singh	1864–1884	14	5	19
				30

The Partābgarh mint was opened by Salīm Singh in or about 1784, and the coins then struck were called 'Salīm shāhi'. The rupees and their subdivisions attained great popularity and were current also in Dūngarpur, Bānswārā, and a large part of Mālwā. The old 'Salīm shāhi', as the original coins were called, bore the legends of

Shāh 'Ālam and were dated 1119. The mint-name when present is دیوکڑہ; their peculiar epigraphy renders their identification an easy matter when it is absent, as is usual. They bear the regnal years 26 and 29 although the Hijrī date is the same on both. Another issue of them was made in the reign of Sawant Singh, dated 1236 (i.e. A.D. 1820), with the regnal date 45, which could not possibly refer to Shāh 'Ālam. The same date was retained in the coins issued by Udaya Singh somewhere about 1870, the full legend reading سکہ مبارک شاہ لندن ۱۲۳۶ بادشاہ غازی 'Auspicious coin of the victorious monarch, the sovereign of London, 1236'. Copper coins of an earlier reign than that of Udaya Singh have so far been unidentified, but during his period, 1864–1890, two different types were struck, the first apparently dated 1935 Samvat (A.D. 1878). The obverse of this has a rude representation of a sunface with hands (?) and an inscription in Nāgarī with Samvat date on the reverse. The second issue has a sunface also but of different type, and with two swords below. On the other side the Samvat date, 1943 (A.D. 1886) is given within an oval with 'Partābgarh' 'State' above and below. Coins of this type are not represented in this collection.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			In name of Shāh 'Ālam II.	
			OLD SAIĪM SHAHĪ RUPEE.	
SILVER	*Ai*			
1		1199 A.H. Yr. 26?	Traces of dotted border, شاہ عالم بادشاہ غاز (?) ۱۱۹۹ سکہ مبا	مانوس میمنت سنة ۲۶ جلوس ضرب **Pl. XVIII. 10.**
			W. 168. **S.** ·8.	
2		1199		
3		A.H.		but ۲۹
4		Yr. 29	(2) (3) (4) **W.** 161, 164, 166. **S.** ·74, ·7, ·73.	**Pl. XVIII. 11.** (2) A.S.B. 2903; (3) A.S.B. 2904; (4) I.M. 11881.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			HALF-RUPEE.	
Æ				SILVER
5			As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
			(5) (6) (7) **W.** 81, 82, 82. **S.** ·61, ·62, ·62.	(6) 11883.
8		1236	As on No. 1, but	As on No. 1, but
9		A.H.		سنة ٤٥
10		Yr. 45		
			(8) (9) (10) **W.** 168, 168, 168. **S.** ·76, ·72, ·72.	Pl. XVIII. 12.
			FOUR ANNAS.	
11			As on No. 1, but ١٢٣[٦] غاز **W.** 41. **S.** ·45.	As on No. 1.
			NEW SALĪM SHĀHĪ RUPEE.	
12			بادشاه غازی	مانوس
13			١٢٣٦	ميمنت
14			سکه شاه لندن	سنة ٤٥ جلوس ضرب
			(12) (13) (14) **W.** 169, 169, 167. **S.** ·67, ·71, ·65.	Pl. XIX. 1.
			HALF-RUPEE.	
15			As on No. 12. **W.** 83. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 12.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				FOUR ANNAS.	
SILVER	Æ				
	16	—	.	As on No. 12.	As on No. 12.
	17				
	18			(16) (17) (18) (19)	
	19			W. ·41, ·41, ·40, ·40.	
				S. ·5, ·5, ·5, ·5.	
				TWO ANNAS.	
	20	—	,,	As on No. 12.	As on No. 12.
	21				
	22			(20) (21) (22) (23)	
	23			W. 21, 22, 20, 20,	
	24			S. ·46, ·42, ·43, ·4,	
	25			(24) (25)	
				W. 20, 20	
				S. ·4, ·4	
				PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ				
	26	Partāb-garh (?)	,,	Sunface with hands (?)	॥. श्री
	27			(26) (27)	रीयासक[त]
				W. 119, 117.	रतसम
				S. ·75, ·7.	
	28	—	,,	,,	श्री
	29				
	30			(28) (29) (30)	रीयासक
				W. 115, 116, 114.	तरसम
				S. ·7, ·74, ·75.	

Pl. XIX. 2.

TONK

Capital, Tonk (26° 10′ 43″ N., 75° 50′ 6″ E.).

This State is the only Muhammadan principality in Rājputāna. It is not in one large portion but scattered about in six divisions, Tonk, Alīgarh, Rāmpūra, Nimbhora, Pirawa, Chapra, and Sironj which are separated from each other by distances varying from 20 to 250 miles.

Its rulers bear the title of Nawāb and are Pathāns of the Boner tribe. The State of Tonk was founded in 1806 by Amīr Khān, who, for services rendered to Holkar, received Tonk in return, augmented later by the gift by the British Government of Rampura Fort and Alīgarh-Rāmpūra.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		Æ	Æ	Total.
Wazīr Muḥammad Khān .	1834	4	1	5
Muḥammad 'Alī Khān . .	1864	8	1	9
Muḥammad Ibrāhīm 'Alī Khān	1867	2	2	4
				18

The currency issued by this State during the reigns of the first three of the Khāns, appears to have been struck at Sironj, a Mughāl mint from the time of Akbar but infrequently used. On the accession of Ibrāhīm 'Alī the mint was transferred from Sironj to the capital, and ضرب تونك appears in the legend instead of ضرب سرونج previously used.

The earliest coins of this State in the collection are those of Wazīr Muḥammad and are of Mughal type, bearing the legends of Muḥammad Akbar with the usual mint formula. After 1858 the obverse legend bears the name of Queen Victoria, '(In the) reign of Her Majesty, Queen of the Kingdom, exalted in position, Victoria, struck at Sironj'. On the reverse are given the Nawāb's name and titles, and Hijrī date, 'Muḥammad, Naṣrat Jang Bahādur, Wazīr Khān, Proprietor of the State, year 1277'. His successor, Muḥammad 'Alī, issued coins bearing a similar legend on the obverse to those just described, but the reverse legend continued, 'Brave, furious in war, Nawāb Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, Wazīr, Proprietor of the State, 1288'. The date must be an error for he was deposed in 1285 (= A.D. 1867). The coins of his successor, the present ruler, Ibrāhīm 'Alī, bear nearly the same inscription as the last on the obverse, but terminate دار الرياست تونك 'Seat of the State, Tōnk', and conclude the legend on the other side with a couplet which the late Mr. C. J. Rodgers[1] rendered as:

سكه مبارك زد از فضل يزدان
رئيس تونك ابراهيم عليخان

[1] *I. M. Cat.* (1893), Part 2, p. 179.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse

WAZĪR MUḤAMMAD KHĀN

A.H. 1250–1281. A.D. 1834–1864.

RUPEE.

SILVER	Æ 1	Sironj	1253 A.H. Yr. 3	[شا باد غاز] محمد اکبر شاه صاحب ۱۲۵۳ قران [ثانی] سکه مبارک	مانوس میمنت جلوس ✻ ✻ ✻ ضرب سرونج سنه ۳
				W. 166. S. ·78.	Pl. XIX 3. 11524.
	2		1269 A.H. Yr. 451	As on No. 1, but ۱۲۶۹	As on No. 1, but ۴۵ (?)
				W. 165. S. ·75.	11525.

PAISA.

COPPER	Æ 3		1253 A.H. Yr. —	As on No. 1, but ۱۲۵۳	As on No. 1, but ✻ ✻
				W. 244. S. ·80.	Pl. XIX. 4.

RUPEE.

SILVER	Æ 4		1277 A.H.	معظمه عهد ملکه رفیع الدرجه وکتوریه [ضرب سرونج]	محمد نصرتجنگ بهادر وازیر خان الملک الدوله سنه ۱۲۷۷
				W. 164. S. ·83.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 5	Sironj	—	As on No. 4. **W.** 164. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 4, but undated. **Pl. XIX. 5.**

SILVER

MUḤAMMAD 'ALĪ KHĀN

A.H. 1281–1285 A.D. 1864–1867.

RUPEE

1288 A.H. Yr 33 (Victoria ?)	معهد معظمه ملکه [؟ دار] سلطنت رفیع الدرجه وکسورسه ضرب سرونج سنه ۳۳	بهادر صولت جنگ ۱۲۸۸ نواب محمد علی خان ملک الدوله وزیر

W. 174.
S. ·89

Pl. XIX. 7.

1289 A.H. Yr 34	As on No. 6, but ۱۲۸۹ **W.** 174. **S.** ·91.	As on No. 6, but سنه ۳۴
128– A.H.	As on No. 6 **W.** 174. **S.** ·78.	As on No. 6.

HALF-RUPEE.

1289 A.H. Yr. —	As on No. 6. **W.** 87. **S.** ·66.	As on No. 6.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ 10	Sirouj	128 – A.H.	As on No. 6, but ١٢٨ – **W.** 87. **S.** ·64.	As on No. 6.
				FOUR ANNAS.	
	11	,,	—	As on No. 6. **W.** 44. **S.** ·60.	As on No. 6.
				TWO ANNAS.	
	12 13	,,	—	As on No. 6. (12) (13) **W.** 22, 22. **S.** ·50, ·48.	As on No. 6.
				PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ 14	,,	1288 A.H. Yr. 33	As on No. 6. **W.** 238. **S.** ·97.	As on No. 6.
				MUḤAMMAD IBRĀHĪM 'ALĪ KHĀN A.H. 1285. A.D. 1867. RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ 15 16	Tonk	1290 A.H. (A.D. 1873)	بعهد ملکه معظمه سلطنت ١٢٩٠ کوین وکتوریا دار الر ست یا تونك (15) (16) **W.** 171, 172. **S.** ·91, ·87.	ابراهیم علیخان تونك ١٢٩٠ فضل یزدان رئیس مبارك سکه زد از **Pl. XIX. 6.**

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			PAISA.	
Æ 17	Tonk	1294 A. H.	ن انگلستا و قیصر هند و عهد ملکه معظمه سنان ضرب [ترنك] (!)	صولت جنگ بهـــــادر ۱۲۹۴ ابراهیم علیخان محـمـد [نواب (!)]
			W. 127. **S.** ·78.	
18	,,	1295 A. H.	,,	Similar, but dated ۱۲۹۵
			W. 126. **S.** ·75.	

COPPER

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BHOPĀL

Capital, Bhopāl (23° 15′ 35″ N., 77° 25′ 56″ E.).

This State was founded by Dost Muḥammad, an Afghān officer in the service of Aurangzeb, who took advantage of the dissensions in the Mughal empire at that period (1690), to seize Bhopāl and make himself independent.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection. Æ	Æ	Total.
Kudsia Begam .	1819	5	3	8
Jahāngīr Muḥammad	1837	—	—	—
Sikandar Begam .	1844	5	6	11
Shāh Jahān Begam .	1868	11	30	41
Shāh Jahān II Begam	1901	—	—	—
				60

The coins of Bhopāl in this collection begin with those of the reign of Kudsia Begam. They bear the usual legend of Muḥammad Akbar and are of the mint of Daulatgarh with the characteristic mint-mark of Bhopāl. Later coins do not bear the ruler's name, but give the Hijrī date and denomination. The word قدس or قدسي on the coins of Sikandar may refer to the purity of the metal, or to Kudsia Begam the first queen.

This mint has at different periods struck its coinage in all three metals, i. e. gold, silver, and copper, and continued operations until late in the reign of Shāh Jahān Begam. Since 1897 the British rupee has been the only legal tender.[1]

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				KUDSIA BEGAM	
				A.H. 1235–1253.	A.D. 1819–1837.
				RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ 1	Daulatgarh	123– A.H. Yr. 13	١٢(٣–١) محمد اكبر بادشاه غاز	مانوس
	2			صاحب قران ثانی	ميمنت
				كـــــــــ	
				[سكه مبار]	سنة ١٣ جلوس
					ضرب
				(1) (2)	دولت كره
				W. 168, 167.	
				S. ·80, ·71.	Pl. XIX. 8

[1] *Imperial Gazetteer*, viii, 189.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					**SILVER**
3		Yr. 15	As on No. 1, but no date. **W.** 168. **S.** ·73.	As on No. 1, but سنة ١٥	
		Yr. 18	**W.** 167. **S.** ·75.	سنة ١٨	
			TWO ANNAS.		
			As on No. 1, but **W.** 20. **S.** ·48.	As on No. 1.	
			PAISA.		
Æ	Bhopāl		In circle: بهوپال **W.** 259. **S.** ·88.	Circle:	**COPPER** A S B
7		Yr. 29	**W.** 259. **S.** ·85.	٢٩	A.S.B.
		Yr. 28	بهوپال **W.** 260. **S.** ·88.		**Pl. XIX. 9.** A.S.B.

SIKANDAR BEGAM

A.H. 1264–1285. A.D. 1847–1868.

RUPEE.

Æ				**SILVER**
9	1271 A.H.	ضرب ف بهوپال **W.** 168. **S.** ·73.	١٢٧١ هجري قدسي	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	10	Bhopāl	1272 A. H.	As on No. 9. (Double struck.) **W.** 169. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 9, but ١٢٧٢
	11	,,	1275 A. H.	,, **W.** 168. **S.** ·8.	,, ١٢٧٥
	12	,,	1282 A. H.	As on No. 9, but ٢ above بهو **W.** 169. **S.** ·85.	,, ١٢٨٢
				TWO ANNAS.	
	13	,,	1275 A. H.	بهوپال M. 144. **W.** 21. **S.** ·42.	١٢٧٥
				ANNA.	
COPPER	Æ				
	14		1276 A. H. (A. D. 1859)	١٢٧٦ ضرب بهوپال (14) (15) **W.** 479, 476. **S.** 7·07, 1·05.	ايك انه **Pl. XIX. 11**
				HALF-ANNA.	
	16		1278 A. H.	As on No. 14, but ١٢٧٨ **W.** 241. **S.** ·76.	نيم ا

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
					COPPER
			QUARTER-ANNA.		
Æ 17 18 19	Bhopāl	1269 A.H.	١٢٦٩ سنة ضرب بهوپال (17) (18) (19) W. 116, 119, 117. S. ·69, ·75, ·65.	ناو انه Pl. XIX. 1	
			SHĀH JAHĀN BEGAM		
			A.H. 1285–1319.	A.D. 1868–1901.	
			RUPEE.		SILVER
Æ 20	,,	1285 A.H. Yr. 5	As on No. 9, but ٥ W. 168. S. ·75.	As on No. 9, but ١٢٨٥	
21 22	,,	1288 A.H. Yr. 7	,, ٧ (21) (22) W. 169, 167. S. ·8, ·8.	,, ١٢٨٨	
23	,,	1304 A.H. Yr. 15	بهوپال فح ١٥ ضرب W. 168. S. ·7.	١٣٠٤ سنه هجري	
24	,,	1306 A.H. Yr. 17	As on No. 23, but ١٧ W. 165. S. ·71.	As on No. 23, but ١٣٠٦	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				HALF-RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ				
	25	Bhopāl	1288 A.H. Yr. 7	As on No. 23, but **W.** 84. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 23.
	26		1288 A.H. Yr. 8	**W.** 84. **S.** ·7.	
				QUARTER-RUPEE.	
	27 **28**			As on No. 23, but (27) (28) **W.** 42, 42. **S.** ·55, ·55.	As on No. 23.
				FOUR ANNAS.	
	29		130– A.H.	As on No. 23, but dateless. **W.** 41. **S.** ·5.	As on No. 23, but
				TWO ANNAS.	
	30		1288 A.H. Yr. 7	As on No. 23, but **W.** 21. **S.** ·5.	As on No. 23. 11559.
				QUARTER-ANNA.	
COPPER	Æ				
	31 **32** **33**		1285 A.H.	Ornamental border. س بهوپال ضرب (31) (32) (33) **W.** 118, 114, 111. **S.** ·75, ·80, ·80.	Ornamental border. هجري ٥٨ سنة ١٢ پاو انه

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				COPPER
34 35	Bhopāl	1289 A. H.	Ornamental border, ش بهوپال ضرب (34) (35) W. 475, 476. S. 1·02, ·1·03.	Ornamental border, ١٢٨٩ هجري سنة يك آنه Pl. XX. 1.
36	"	1302 A. H.	بيگم شاهجهان نواب يك انه W. 480. S. 1·07.	١٣٠٢ سنة بهوپال ضرب
			(Many ornaments both sides.)	
37	"	1303 A.H.	"	As on No. 36, but ١٣٠٣
			W. 475. S. 1·18.	Pl. XX. 2.
38 39	"	130– A.H.	" (38) (39) W. 482, 472. S. 1·07, 1·08.	" ١٣٠–
			HALF-ANNA.	
40	"	1286 A.H.	As on No. 36. W. 240. S. ·92.	١٢٨٦ هجري سنة نيم آنه
41	"	"	" W. 237. S. ·85.	"

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	42 43	Bhopāl	1289 A.H.	As on No. 36. **W.** 239. **S.** ·84.	١٢٨٩ هجري سنة نيم انه
				QUARTER-ANNA.	
	44 45	,,	1287 A.H.	As on No. 36. (44) (45) **W.** 118, 115. **S.** ·63, ·7.	١٢٨٧ هجري سنة پاو آنه
	46	,,	1288 A.H.	,, **W.** 116. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 44, but ١٢٨٨
				HALF-ANNA.	
	47 48	,,	— A.H.	بيگم شاهجهان نواب نيم [انه (47) (48) **W.** 213, 201. **S.** ·85, ·93.	As on No. 44, but date-less.
	49 50 51	,,	130– A.H.	ش بهوپال ضرب **W.** 240. **S.** ·83.	١٣-- هجري سنة نيم انه M. 162.
				QUARTER-ANNA.	
	52	,,	1289 A.H.	As on No. 49. **W.** 116. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 49, but ١٢٨٩

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				COPPER
53 54	Bhopāl	1289 A.H.	As on No. 49. (53) (54) W. 120, 122. S. ·7, ·72.	As on No. 49, but ۱۲۸۹
55 56	,,	128– A.H.	,, (55) (56) W. 114, 117. S. ·7, ·71.	,, ۱۲۸–
57	,,	1299 A.H.	,, W. 120. S. ·84.	هجري ۱۲ سنة ۹۹ پاو آنه
58 59 60	,,	1303 A.H.	As on No. 49, but پاو آنه (58) (59) (60) W. 120, 118, 116. S. ·73, ·73, ·73.	,, ۱۳۰۳

BIJĀWAR

Capital, Bijāwar (24° 37′ N., 79° 31′ E.).

This State is in the Bundelkhand district and its Chief, who has the title of Sawaī Mahārāja, is of a Bundela Rājput clan.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.	
Ratan Singh	1810	Æ 2	Total 2

The coins (Nos. 705, 706) in the collection were sent to the Museum through the Bundelkhand Agency as specimens of the current 'Ratan shāhi' struck at Bijāwar. They are apparently an imitation of the Chhatarpur rupee (see p. 291 f.). The Bijāwar mint was closed in 1897.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				BIJAWĀR	
SILVER	Æ 1 2	—	Yr. 4(?)	RATAN SHĀHĪ RUPEE.	
				حامی دین (؟)	مانوس
				فضل	مبهمت
				عالم باد ✱	۴ (؟) سنة جلوس
				W. 164.	Pl. XX. 3.
				S. ·70.	Bundelkhand Agency.

SRĪNAGAR IN BUNDELKHAND

Many of the smaller States in Central India, but especially in Bundelkhand, have never had a coinage of their own, but made free use of the currency struck by their more powerful neighbours. The coins described below were very popular in these States, and circulated there under various names, such as the 'Srīnagrī', 'Jai Rām shāhī', 'Chickara', and 'Ratan shāhī' rupees. These are all of one type and were struck at Srīnagar, a decayed town in the Hamīrpūr District, U.P., which was founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by Mohan Singh, illegitimate son of Chhatar Sāl. The pieces in the collection were apparently sent to the Museum at the request of the authorities as specimens of local currency. Copper coins (Nos. 16–24) were also struck in large numbers from the Srīnagar mint, bearing the device of a trident on one side and lotus bud on the other.

The trident of Śiva was a favourite emblem of the Marāthās and the coins on which it appears, both rupees and paisa, are generally called Balashāhī.[1]

Ruler.	A.D	Number of coins in collection.
		Æ 15 Æ 9 Total 24.

[1] Prinsep in his *Useful Tables* (pp. 24, 25) says that the word 'Balasahy' is derived from the name of Bālājī, Pandit, the officer who was in charge of the Peshwā's various mints.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			SRĪNAGRĪ RUPEE.	
Æ				SILVER
1	—	1212 A.H. Yr. 38	. . . فضل حامی ✱ هفت ۱۲۱۲ کاشور W. 169. S. ·77.	مانوس میمنت ✱ سنة ۳۸ جلوس ضرب Mint incomplete. Pl. XX. 4. I.M.C. 11190.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	—	— A.H. Yr. 39	فضل حامی ✱ دین هفت (2) (3) (4) (5) W. 169, 167, 167, 165, S. ·7, ·7, ·7, ·7, (6) (7) (8) (9) W. 165, 165, 163, 163, S. ·65, ·65, ·7, ·7, (10) W. 168. S. ·7.	مانوس میمنت ✱ سنة ۳۹ جلوس Pl. XX. 5. (2, 3) From Charkhārī.
11 12 13 14 15	—	"	" (11) (12) (13) (14) W. 167, 168, 166, 168, S. ·7, ·7, ·7, ·7, (15) W. 169. S. ·75.	" (11) From Alīpur jagir; (12) from Sarīla; (13) from Sarīla; (14) 11191; (15) A.S.B. 2911.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			BALASHAHĪ PAISA.	
Æ 16 17 18 19 20	—	— A.H. Yr. 5	محمد ح حامی ✶ دین (16) (17) (18) (19) W. 235, 232, 238, 230, S. ·75, ·75, ·75, ·84, (20) W. 232. S. ·75 × ·75.	مانوس میمنت سنة ٥ جلوس Pl. XX. 6. (16–19) From Sarīla
21	—	—	"	"
			W. 233. S. ·8.	From Torī Fathpur.
22 23	—	—	"	"
			W. 238. S. ·72.	12238.
24	—	—	"	"
			W. 214. S. ·75.	A.S.B.

CHHATARPUR

Capital, Chhatarpur (24° 54′ N., 79° 38′ E.).

The Mahārāja of Chhatarpur is of the Puār tribe of Rājputs, whose ancestor in the days of Marāthā disturbance dispossessed the descendant of Chhatar Sāl then ruling, and was granted a 'sanad' by the British Government in 1806.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.	
Jagat Singh	1854	Æ 26	Total 26

The rupees struck at Chhatarpur[1] until 1882, when the mint was closed by order of the Government, bore the couplet of Shāh 'Ālam II.

[1] Prinsep says (p. 25) that this mint dates from 1816.

The 'Rājā shāhī', as the Chhatarpur coin is called, is of a very distinctive type and easily recognized, for in the centre of the field between the words باد and لم a flower with a long stalk is exhibited, which appears to represent the helianthus or sunflower. The legend on the reverse is the usual formula with mint چهترپور.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			RĀJĀ SHĀHĪ RUPEE.	
AR 1	Chhatarpur	— A.H. Yr. 11	الله محمد حامی دین فضل ❀ شاه عالم بادشاه W. 173. S. ·75.	مانوس میمنت سنة ١١ جلوس شهر چهترپور From Sāgar district.
2	,,	Yr. 12	,,	As on No. 1, but سنة ١٢ Pl. XX. 7.
3	,,	Yr. 15	,,	,, سنة ١٥
4 5	,,	— A.H. Yr. 16	,, (4) (5) W. 172, 171. S. ·8, ·8.	,, سنة ١٦ From Sāgar district.
6	,,	,, Yr. 17	,,	,, سنة ١٧
7	,,	1129 A.H. Yr. 20	,, ١١٢٩ W. 171. S. ·75.	,,

SILVER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER.	Æ 8	Chhatar-pur	1192 A.H. Yr. 20	As on No. 1, but ١١٩٢ W. 171. S. ·75.	As on No. 1.
	9	"	" Yr. 21	" W. 171. S. ·75.	" سنة ٢١ From Sāgar district.
	10	"	— A.H. Yr. 22	" W. 171. S. ·75.	" سنة ٢٢ From Sāgar district.
	11	"	" Yr. 24	" W. 169. S. ·7.	" ٢٤
	12 13 14	"	1192 A.H. Yr. 25	" (12) (13) (14) W. 171, 169, 170. S. ·75, ·75, ·75.	" ٢٥ From Sāgar district.
	15	"	— A.H. Yr. 25	" W. 166. S. ·75.	"
	16 17 18	"	1192 A.H. Yr. 25	" ١١٩٢ (16) (17) (18) W. 170, 170, 170. S. ·75, ·75, ·75.	"
	19	"	— A.H. Yr. 25	" W. 167. S. ·75.	" From Sarila.

Metal	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR				SILVER
20	Chhatarpur	Yr. 25	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1, but to
			W. 168. S. ·6.	From Charkhārī.
21				
22		A.H.		
23		Yr. 25	(21) (22) (23) (24)	
24			W. 168, 166, 166, 170,	(21) From Lugāsi; (22)
25			S. ·65, ·7, ·65, ·75,	from Alīpur.
			(25) W. 169. S. ·65.	
26		1212 A.H. Yr. 25 (or 45)	W. 169. S. ·75.	

DATIĀ

Capital, Datiā (25° 40′ N., 78° 30′ E.).

The Mahārāja of Datiā belongs to the great Bundela Rājput family. The State was founded in 1735 by Bhagwan Dās, the son of Narsingh Deo of Orchhā.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.		
Vijaya Bahādur . .	1839	Æ 27	Æ 1	Total 28

Two distinct types of coin are reputed to have been struck by this State, one of them being called the 'Rājā Shāhī' (Nos. 11–12), and the other the 'Gaja Shāhī' (Nos. 13–28), which imitate the coins of Orchhā (q. v.). The 'Rājā Shāhī' is an imitation of a coin struck by Shāh 'Ālam at an unknown mint, with the date 1178 and of the sixth year of his reign. Both types are easily recognizable and have been struck and circulated for probably the best part of the nineteenth century. They are issued in various sizes from the rupee to two annas. In addition to these the 'Bālāshāhī' rupee is current in Datiā and throughout Bundelkhand, as is also the 'Srīnagrī', while the 'Tegh shāhī' paisa (No. 28) is said to be of Datiā mintage.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				RĀJĀ SHĀHĪ RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ 1 2 3 4	—	(Shāh 'Ālam II)	فضل الله شاه حامی سکه مبار (?) (1) (2) (3) (4) W. 167, 168, 167. 168. S. ·75, ·7, ·75, ·7.	میمنت ۲ جلوس ضرب (1) A.S.B. 2879; (2) A.S.B. 2880; (3) A.S.B. 2882; (4) 2887.
	5 6 7 8	—	—	As on No. 1. M. m. 182, 183. (5) (6) (7) (8) W. 168, 168, 170, 170. S. ·75, ·70, ·65, ·65.	" Pl. XX. 8. (5) From Charkhārī; (6) from Alīpur; (7, 8) from Datiā.
				EIGHT ANNAS.	
	9 10	—	—	" (9) (10) W. 85, 85. S. ·6, ·55.	" (9, 10) From Datiā.
				FOUR ANNAS.	
	11 12	—	—	As on No. 1. (11) (12) W. 42, 41. S. ·52, ·45.	As on No. 1. (11, 12) From Datiā.
				GAJA SHĀHĪ RUPEE.	
	13	—	1215 A.H. Yr. 23	[محمد شاه عالم باد] حامی دین قران صاحب ۱۲۱۵ سکه رد ز تائید W. 167. S. ·7.	مانوس میمنت سنة ۲۳ جلوس ضرب Pl. XX. 10. From Datiā.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				SILVER
14	—	— A.H. Yr. 24	As on No. 13. **W.** 168. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 13, but ٢٤ From Datiā.
15	—	12]33 A.H. Yr. 28	,, but [. . . .] ٣٣ **W.** 167. **S.** ·75.	,, ٢٨
16	—	— A.H. Yr. 20 ?	As on No. 13, but no date. **W.** 166. **S.** ·75.	,, ٢٠ (?)
17	—	,, Yr. 4 –	,, **W.** 167. **S.** ·75.	,, ٤ –
18	—	,, Yr. 35 ?	date obscure. ,, **W.** 167. **S.** ·8.	,, ٣٥ (?) From Torī Fathpur.
			HALF-RUPEE.	
19	—	1215 ? A.H. Yr. 23	As on No. 13. **W.** 83. **S.** ·65.	As on No. 13. 20468.
20	—	— A.H. Yr. 29	As on No. 13, but no date. **W.** 84. **S.** ·6.	As on No. 13, but ٢٩ From Datiā.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			FOUR ANNAS.	
Æ 21 22	—	— A.H. Yr. 23	As on No. 13. (21) (22) W. 41, 42. S. ·59, ·45.	As on No. 13. (21, 22) From Datiā.
23	—	" Yr. 2–	As on No. 13, but no date. W. 42. S. ·45.	As on No. 13, but no date. ٢– From Alīpur.
			TWO ANNAS.	
24	—	" Yr. 22	As on No. 13. W. 21. S. ·4.	As on No. 13, but ٢٢
25	—	" Yr. 2–	" W. 21. S. ·4.	" ٢– From Alīpur.
26 27	—	" Yr. 4–	" (26) (27) W. 21, 20. S. ·4, ·4.	"
			TEGH SHĀHĪ PAISA.	
Æ 28	—	" Yr. 1–	الله حامی فضل W. 253. S. ·8.	مبمنت ١– سنة جلوس Pl. XX. 9. A.S.B.

DEWĀS

Capital, Dewās (22° 58′ N., 76° 6′ E.).

This State is remarkable in that it has two chiefs for its rulers with the title of Rāja, but the rule of each is distinctly limited to his own district. They are Marāthās of the Puār Rājput race, and descendants of the same ancestor as the Rāja of Dhār. In order to distinguish their relationship they are called 'Bābā Sāhib' and 'Dādā Sāhib' respectively, which means 'Father' and 'elder brother'. Their position in the State is known to Europeans as the Senior and Junior branches of Dewās, while the two reside in different palaces in the capital, the city of Dewās. The State was founded about 1726 by Tukojī and Jiwājī, two brothers, who had accompanied the army of the Peshwā Bājī Rao in its victorious campaign against Mālwā, and received in return for their services the districts of Dewās, Sarangpur, and Allote.

SENIOR BRANCH.	A.D.		JUNIOR BRANCH.	A.D.	
Krishnajī II .	1860–1864	Æ 4	Nārāyan Rao	1864	Æ 1

This State has never had a mint but made use of the currency struck in the mints of the States in the neighbourhood. Copper paisa, however, are known to have been struck locally at Allote in Dewās (Senior Branch), of which an account was furnished by the Minister to the Rāja of Dewās (Junior Branch), and published in the Numismatic Supplement, No. IV, to the *J.A S. Bengal*, 1904, § 30. The Allote paisa (Nos. 1–3) in the collection are apparently the identical specimens that were made use of in the account, and were afterwards sent to the Museum by the writer, Mr. W. E. Jardine, through Mr. H. Nelson Wright. These coins appear to have been issued for some considerable period, most probably generations, and were still being issued in 1904, the contract for their manufacture being given to the local bankers. In 1888 copper coins were struck at Calcutta by the Indian Government for both the Senior and Junior branches. A description of the quarter anna struck for the Junior branch will be found in the catalogue, but the issue for each branch consisted of the half-pice and one-twelfth anna as well as the quarter anna.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				DEWĀS S.B.	
				OLD ALLOTE PAISA.[1]	
COPPER	Æ				
	1	—	—		
				W. 197. **S.** ·78.	Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.
	2	—	—	"	"
				W. 188. **S.** ·80.	Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.
	3	—	—	"	"
				W. 162. **S.** ·80.	**Pl. XX. 12.** Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.
	4	—	—	(?) ꣡ in circular incused countermark on plain flan.	Blank.
				W. 195. **S.** ·78.	Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.
				DEWĀS J.B.	
				NĀRĀYAN RAO	
				A.D. 1864–1892.	
				QUARTER-ANNA.	
	5	Dewās	1888 A.D.	Bust of Victoria as on ¼ anna ordinary type of British India. **W.** 92. **S.** 1·00.	In ring of dots and ornamental margin:— ¼ ANNA DEWAS STATE, J.B. INDIA 1888 **Pl. XX. 11.**

[1] See article in *Numismatic Suppl.* iv, *Journal, A. S. Beng.*, 1904, § 30.

DHAR

Capital, Dhār (23° 36′ N., 75° 4′ E.).

The Rāja of Dhār is a Puār Rājpūt and of the same stock as the rulers of Dewās, the dynasty of the present State of Dhār having been founded by Anand Rao, a Marāthā leader, who in 1749 received the territory as a grant from the Peshwā Bājī Rao.

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.	
Anand Rao III	1857	Æ 5	Total 5

Dhār has never struck coins in gold or silver, but in copper only; the date at which the mint was opened is uncertain. The earliest in the collection are those of Anand Rao III, which exhibit the figure of Hanumān, the monkey god, and bear a Muhammadan date in Hindu numerals, san 1289 (= A.D. 1872).

In 1887 copper coins were struck by the Government at the Calcutta mint for the use of this State. These are similar to the ordinary British Indian copper coins, viz. quarter anna, half pice, and one-twelfth anna, with the addition of the legend 'Dhār State'. In 1895 the British rupee was made sole legal tender.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			ANAND RAO III	
			A.H. 1274–1316.	A.D. 1857–1898.
			PAISA.	
Æ 1 2 3	Dhār	1289 A.H.	Hanumān to left. (1) (2) (3) W. 111, 112, 116. S. ·66, ·72. ·73.	धार. स १२८९ Pl. XXI. 1.
			QUARTER-ANNA.	
4	"	1887 A.D.	Bust of Victoria as on ¼ anna of British India. W. 100. S. 1·00.	In ring of dots and ornamental margin:— ¼ ANNA DHAR STATE INDIA 1887

COPPER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				ONE-TWELFTH ANNA.	
COPPER	Æ 5	Dhār	1887 A. D.	As on No 1. W. 28. S. ·70.	As on No. 1, but $\frac{1}{12}$

GWALIOR

Mints, Gwalior (26° 13′ N., 78° 12′ E.) and Ujjain (23° 11′ 10″ N., 75° 51′ 45″ E.).

Gwalior State was founded by Ranoji, the son of the headman of a village in the Sātāra district, who in 1714 became slipper-bearer to Bālājī Vishvanāth, the first Peshwā. From this humble position, from which the name 'Sindhia' is derived, he gradually rose in favour until under the second Peshwā, Bājī Rao, he became one of the foremost leaders of the Marāthās who at this period were rapidly becoming masters of Central India.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection. AR	Æ	Total.
Daulat Rao . .	1794	11	12	23
Baija Bai (Queen regent)	1827–1833	1	—	1
Jankojī Rao II .	1827	2	10	12
Jayajī Rao II . .	1843	12	11	23
Mādho Rao . .	1886	4	4	8
				67

The coins of the Mughal Emperors of Gwalior mint have been described in vol. III. The series described in this volume begin with the rupees and paisa issued by Daulat Rao, in the name of Shāh 'Ālam's successor, Muḥammad Akbar. The mint-marks on the coins include the word श्री = 'Śrī' on coins attributed to Baija Bai (wife of Daulat Rao, who became regent during her son Jankojī's minority), जे = 'Je' for Jankojī, जी = 'Jī' for Jayājī (II), and मा = 'Mā' for Mādho, and all of them are usually accompanied by a sign (ψ) intended to represent a bow and arrow, up or down. The copper coins struck during the reign of Jankojī, or possibly his predecessor, have in addition to fragments of Mughal legends, the trident of Śiva on one side (ψ), and a spear-head (ϕ) and three-pronged sceptre (ψ) on the other. To this group I have added some paisa (Nos. 50–52), with a reverse

of a similar type to those just described, although it is equally possible that they were issued at Orchha or some other Central Indian mint. Jayājī struck copper coins of a similar type to those of Jankojī, but included the letter जी (= jī) and a cobra among the emblems, while in 1863 paīsa were issued with his initial above a cobra, and a trident and sceptre to left and right respectively. The reverse has the initial letters अ, बा of his titles 'Alījāh' and 'Bahādur' (Exalted, Invincible), above a trident. The Gwalior State mints occasionally strike coins in gold, but for special purposes only. In 1893 the coining of silver by these mints was stopped and the British rupee made the only legal tender, but copper coins are still issued from the State mint. Those struck in 1896 have an inscription in Nāgarī reading, 'Śrī Mādho Rao M[ahārājā] Sinde Alījā Bahādur' with 'Gwāliyar pao (¼) anna samvat 1953' on the reverse, while others of a recent date exhibit the bust of His Highness with the legend, 'Śrī Mādho Rao Śinde, Alījā, Bahādur, Gwāliyar', on the obverse, with a coat of arms and supporters on the reverse together with the value in Nāgarī 'Pao anna' and Persian 'Yak paisā', concluding with the date 'Samvat 1970' in Nāgarī.

Ujjain was in ancient times the capital of Mālwā and one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. In 1792 Ujjain was taken and burnt by Holkar, but later fell into the hands of his rival, Sindhia, whose capital it remained until 1810, when Daulat Rao transferred the government to Gwalior, which took its place as the most important mint of Gwalior state.

Rulers.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.		
		R	Æ	Total.
Mahādjī Rao . .	1761	8	—	8
Daulat Rao . . .	1794	7	—	7
Baija Bai (Queen regent)	1827–1833	—	1	1
Jankojī Rao II . .	1824	—	2	2
Jayājī Rao II . .	1843	—	—	—
				18

In vol. III Mr. H. Nelson Wright has described the Mughal issues of Ujjain mint down to the reign of Shāh 'Ālam and at the same time draws attention to the fact that the coins issued in the name of this ruler were struck by the Marāthās in the reign of Daulat Rao Sindhia. The series now described are of the same series and profess to be struck by Shāh 'Ālam at Dār al-Fatḥ Ujjain.

The square-shaped copper coins 53, 54 (Pl. XXII. 10) are probably of Ujjain mint and perhaps bore Shāh 'Ālam inscriptions, but this and the exact date are uncertain.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			MAHĀDJĪ RAO SINDHIA	
			A. H. 1175–1209.	A. D. 1761–1794.
			RUPEE.	
Æ 1	Ujjain (Dāru-l-fatḥ)	— A. H. Yr. 8	محمد شاه عالم [باد شـــاه از فضل اله حامی دین هفت سکه زد بر کشور **W.** 175. **S.** ·73.	مانوس میمنت سنه ۸ جلوس ضرب دار الفتح اجین Scimetar above جلوس.
2	,,	1194 A. H. Yr. 21	,, but ١١٩٤ **W.** 174. **S.** ·88.	,, but ٢١ **Pl. XXII. 9.** 18570.
		1197 A. H. Yr. 23	١١٩٧ **W.** 174. **S.** ·90.	٢٣ 18571.
		1198 A. H. Yr. 24	١١٩٨ **W.** 174. **S.** ·88.	٢٤ 18572.
		1201 A. H. Yr. 30	١٢٠١ **W.** 174. **S.** ·87.	18573.
		1204 A. H. Yr. 33	١٢٠٤ **W.** 174. **S.** ·85.	18574.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					SILVER
7	Ujjain Dārū-l-fatḥ)	1206 A.H. Yr. 35	As on No. 1, but ١٢٠٦	As on No. 1, but ٣٥	
			W. 172. S. ·80.		18575.
		1208 A.H. Yr. 36	W. 173. S. ·77.		18576

DAULAT RAO

A. H. 1209–1240. A. D. 1794–1824.

RUPEE.

	Gwalior	1227 A.H. Yr. 6 (of Akbar II)	محمد اکبر بادشاہ غا ١٢٢٧ زح صاحب قران ثانی سکہ مبار	مانوس سنة ٦ جلوس ضرب گوالیار Sword points to ل of جلو.	
			W. 169. S. ·75.		Govt. U.P.
10		1228 A.H. Yr. 7	but ١٢٢٨	but	
			W. 170. S. ·8.		Govt. U.P.
11		1230 A.H. Yr. 9		سنة ٩	
			W. 170. S. ·75.		Govt. U.P.
12		1231 A.H. Yr. 10	١٢٣١		
			W. 170. S. ·8.		Govt. U.P.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ 13	Gwalior	1234 A. H. Yr. 13	As on No. 9, but ١٢٣٤ **W.** 169. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 9, but سنة ١٣ Govt. U.P.
	14	,,	,,	,, ١٢٣٤ **W.** 168. **S.** ·85.	,, 11300.
	15	,,	1235 A. H. Yr. 14	,, ١٢٣٥ **W.** 169. **S.** ·75.	,, سنة ١٤ Govt. U. P.
	16 17	,,	1236 A. H. Yr. 15	,, ١٢٣٦ (16) (17) **W.** 170, 170. **S.** ·75, ·75	,, سنة ١٥ **Pl. XXI. 3.** (16) 11210; (17) Govt. U.P.
	18 19	,,	1240 A. H. Yr. 19	,, ١٢٤٠ (18) (19) **W.** 169, 170. **S.** ·75, ·89.	,, سنة ١٩ (18) Govt. U.P.; (19) 11211.
				PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ 20 21 22 23	,,	12 — — A. H.	As on No. 9, but ١٢ — — سنة (20) (21) (22) (23) **W.** 142, 142, 140, 142. **S.** ·7, ·7, ·7, ·65.	As on No. 9, but no date. **Pl. XXI. 6.** (20) A.S.B.; (21) 8583; (22) A.S.B.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					COPPER
24	Gwalior	—	As on No. 9.	As on No. 9.	
25					
26			(24) (25) (26) (27)		
27			W. 144, 144. 144, 143,		
28			S. ·7, ·7, ·7, ·7,		
			(28)		
			W. 144.		
			S. ·65.		
29	,,	—	,,	,,	
		A.H. Yr. 45	W. 123.	سنة ٤٥	
			S. ·7.		
30	,,	—	,,	,,	
31					
			(30) (31)	(30) Alipur.	
			W. 141, 130.		
			S. ·7, ·7.		
			RUPEE.		
Æ					SILVER
32	Ujjain (Dāru-l-fatḥ)	1211 A.H. Yr. 38	As on No. 9. but ١٢١١	As on No. 9, but ٣٨	
			W. 173.		18577.
			S. ·85.		
33	,,	1212 A.H. Yr. 35	١٢١٢	٣٥	
			W. 173.		18578.
			S. ·78.		
34		12-- A.H. Yr. 41	١٢--	٣١	
			W. 172.		11471.
			S. ·80.		
35		12-- A.H. Yr. 52		٥٢	
			W. 174.		
			S. ·82.		

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	36 37	Ujjain (Dāru-l-fatḥ)		As on No. 9, but dateless.	As on No. 9, but without regnal year.
				(36) (37) **W.** 174, 173. **S.** ·70, ·73.	(36) 11470; (37) 11472.
				HALF-RUPEE.	
	38[1]			As on No. 9. **W.** 87. **S.** ·62.	As on No. 9. **M.** 327.
				BAIJA BAĪ (wife of DAULAT RAO) Regent	
				A.H. 1243–1249.	A.D. 1827–1833.
				RUPEE.	
	39	[Gwalior]	A.H. Yr. 23	As on No. 9, but portions of legend only. **W.** 170. **S.** ·85.	श्री rr سنه جلو [illegible]
					Pl. XXI. 4. 12450.
				PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ				
	40	Ujjain (Dāru-l-fatḥ)		श्री شاه (!)	ضرب دار الفتح
				W. 212. **S.** ·69 × ·65.	

Double struck, Regnal year doubtful.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			JANKOJĪ RAO		
			A.H. 1240–1259.	A.D. 1824–1843.	
			RUPEE.		
Æ 41	[Gwalior]	1244 A.H. Yr. 23 (Akbar II)	As on No. 39, but ۱۱۴۴ **W.** 170. **S.** ·8.	مانوس میمنت सन २३ जलूस ب **Pl. XXI. 5.** Govt. U.P.	**SILVER**
42	—	1244 A.H. Yr. 23	,, **W.** 170. **S.** ·8.	,, Govt. U.P.; 12449.	
			PAISA.		
Æ 43 44 45	—	12-- A.H. Yr. 23	ن غاز (43) (44) (45) **W.** 205, 207, 211. **S.** 1·0, ·83, ·73.	میمنت جلو ۲۳ س (43–5) A.S.B	**COPPER**
46 47 48 49	—	— A.H. Yr. 31	,, (46) (47) (48) (49) **W.** 211, 211, 209, 211. **S.** ·78, ·8, ·78, ·75.	,, ۳۱ **Pl. XXI. 7** (46–9) A.S.B	
50 51 52	—	,,	,, but ن (50) (51) (52) **W.** 258, 259, 260. **S.** ·85, ·75, ·8.	۳۱ جلوس **Pl. XXI. 8** (50–52) A.S.B	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ **53** **54**	Ujjain ? (Dāru-l-fatḥ)	–	Inscription unread. M. 324. (53) (54) **W.** 214, 214. **S.** ·93 × ·9, ·81 × ·8.	مبمنت (?) ضرب ψ جلوس دار الفتح [اوجين] **Pl. XXII. 10.**

JAYĀJĪ RAO

A.H. 1259–1301. A.D. 1843–1886.

				RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ **55**	[Gwalior]	12 – – A.H. Yr. 23 (fictitious date)	Conventionalized copy of legend of Akbar II, with ✲ in ں and ✲ in ں. **W.** 170. **S.** 1·05.	Conventionalized reverse legend with ✲ श्री ✲ **Pl. XXI. 9.**
	56		A.H. Yr. 23	**W.** 168. **S.** 1·06.	
	57			**W.** 170. **S.** ·75.	
	58			**W.** 174. **S.** .8.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				**SILVER**
59	[Gwalior]	—	As on No. 55, but with ॥	As on No. 55.
			W. 167. **S.** ·74.	
60 61	,,	—	,,	,,
			(60) (61) **W.** 168, 168. **S.** ·75, ·8.	**Pl. XXI. 10.** (61) 11464.
62	,,	125 – A. H. Yr. 6 – (?)	,, ॥ –	,,
			W. 167. **S.** ·8.	
			FOUR ANNAS.	
63	,,	— A. H. Yr. 2 –	As on No. 55.	As on No. 55.
			W. 41. **S.** ·5.	11982.
64 65 66	,,	—	,,	,,
			(64) (65) (66) **W.** 40, 41, 41. **S.** ·5, ·5, ·5	
			PAISA.	**COPPER**
Æ 67 68 69 70	,,	— A. H. Yr. 23	श्री ψ = ॥ ———	ψ (68) Alipur.
			(67) (68) (69) (70) **W.** 141, 153, 150, 153. **S.** ·65, ·8, ·8, ·75.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				HALF-PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ 71 72	[Gwalior]	— A. H. Yr. 23	As on No. 67. **W.** 74, 76. **S.** ·65, ·6.	As on No. 67.
				PAISA (new type).	
	73 74 75 76 77	—	1926 s.	Lined circles and dotted margins. जी Cobra Trident on left. Sceptre on right. १९२६ **W.** 99 to 93. **S.** ·75.	ख वा Trident, Sprig to left and right. १९२६ **Pl. XXI. 12.** Alīpur.
				MĀDHO RAO II	
				A. H. 1304– .	A. D. 1886–
				RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ 78	Gwalior (?)	— Yr. 23	Fragments of Akbar II legend. **M.** 208. **W.** 168. **S.** ·76.	॥ मा ॥ جلوس **Pl. XXI. 13.**
	79	,,	— Yr. 2[–]	 **W.** 171. **S.** ·85.	but [–]
	80	,,	–2–– A. H. Yr. 22	 **W.** 167. **S.** ·68.	but मा جلوس ,,
					Alīpur jagīr.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			EIGHT ANNAS.		
Æ 81	Gwalior	—	As on No. 40. W. 83. S. ·65.	As on No. 40.	SILVER
			QUARTER-ANNA.		
Æ 82 83	,,	1957 s.	In dotted circle: Coiled cobra with sceptre and trident. Margin, upper: श्री . माधवराव मा . सिंदे Margin, lower: आलीजाबाहादर (69) (70) W. 127, 127. S. ·9, ·9.	Dotted circles and margin of trefoil leaves entwined. ग्वालीयर . पाव आना संमत १९५७ Pl. XXII. 1. (82) 22038.	COPPER
84		1958 s.	W. 127. S. ·9.	but १९५८	
85		1970 s.	Bust to right of H.H. Madho Rao. Upper margin: श्री माधवराव शिंदे आली जाबहादर Exergue: ग्वालियर W. 112. S. ·87.	Coat of arms with supporters. Above पाव आना Right अ Left Below संमत १९७० Pl. XXII. 2.	

BAJRANGGARH (JAINAGAR). GWALIOR STATE

Capital, Bajranggarh (24° 34′ N., 77° 18′ E.).

The mint 'Jainagar' upon these coins has been identified with Bajranggarh, a ṣubah of Gwalior, under the Gūna sub-agency. The legends upon all the coins are practically identical (except the dates) and may be translated as: 'On this coin is the stamp the — year of Maharaja Jai Singh Jainagar' on the obverse, and finish on the other side, 'Obtaining strength from the powerful and magnificent son of the air' (i.e. Hanumān). (See R. Burn in *J.A.S.B.*, vol. 66, pp. 275 ff.).

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.
Jai Singh	1797–1818	Æ 31 Æ — Total 31.

Metal	No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				JAĪ SINGH A.D. 1798–1818.	
				RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ 1		Yr. 15 (?)	यह सिक् पर छाप महा राव जय सिंह ई को १[५१ जय] [नगर]	श्री राघव परताप पव न पुत्र बल पंथे के
				W. 164. S. ·75.	
	2 3		but	१५	
				(2) (3) W. 164, 164. S. ·9, ·92.	Pl. XXII. 3.
			Yr. 16		
				१६	
				W. 166. S. ·95.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				SILVER
5	Jainagar	Yr. 16	As on No. 1. W. 166. S. ·85.	As on No. 1.
6	,,	Yr. 18	,,	,,
7			but १८	No. m.
			(6) (7) W. 164, 160. S. ·80, ·77.	Pl. XXII. 4. (6) 18075.
8	,,	Yr. 20	,, २०	,,
			W. 167. S. ·9.	
9	,,	,	,, २०	,,
			W. 163. S. ·75	
10		Yr. 21		
11			२१	Lotus in centre.
12				
13			(10) (11) (12) (13)	(10) Alīpur Jagīr.
14			W. 159, 160, 164, 161, S. ·75, ·75, ·75, ·75,	
			(14) W. 162. S. ·8.	
15		Yr. 23		
16			२३	
17			Bow and arrow in centre.	(16) 17416.
18				
			(15) (16) (17) (18) W. 160, 160, 162, 163. S. ·7, ·7, ·7, ·7.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ 19	Jainagar	Yr. 25 (?)	As on No. 1, but २५ **W.** 162. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 1.
	20	,,	Yr. 28	,, २८ **W.** 161. **S.** ·75.	,,
	21	,,	Yr. 29	,, २९ **W.** 159. **S.** ·75.	,,
	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	,,	—	,, but dateless. Bow and arrow in centre. (22) (23) (24, 25) **W.** 158, 161, 162, **S.** ·75, ·8, ·75, (26) (27) (28) (29) **W.** 160, 160, 162, 162. **S.** ·75. ·71, ·75, ·8.	,, Lotus in centre. **Pl. XXII. 5.** (24) Charkharī.
				FOUR ANNAS.	
	30	,,	—	As on No. 1. **W.** 40. **S.** ·45.	As on No. 1. **Pl. XXII. 6.**
				TWO ANNAS.	
	31	,,	—	As on No. 1. **W.** 18. **S.** ·4	As on No. 1.

NARWAR

Narwar (Gwalior State) (25° 39′ 2″ N., 77° 56′ 57″ E.).

This town is of great antiquity. Towards the end of the eighteenth century the Marāthās gained possession of it, and it was guaranteed by the British to Daulat Rao by the treaty of Allahābād (1805). The two coins catalogued here were struck by the Kachwaha dynasty in name of Shāh 'Ālam II, before the Marāthā conquest

Ruler.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection.		
In name of Shah 'Ālam II	--	Æ 1	Æ 1	Total 2

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			RUPEE.		
Æ 1	Narwar	1205 A.H. Yr. 32	شاه عالم باد شـــــاه فضل اله حامی دین ۱۲۰۵ زد برهفت کشور **W.** 171. **S.** ·9.	مانوس میمنت سنة ۳۲ جلوس ضرب (؟) نرور **Pl. XXII. 7.** Gwalior Res.; 21211.	**SILVER**
			PAISA.		
Æ 2	,,	1215 A.H. Yr. 41	As on No. 1, but portions only and ۱۲۱۵. **W.** 102. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 1, but ۴۱ **Pl. XXII. 8.**	**COPPER**

INDORE

Capital, Indore (22° 42′ N., 75° 54′ E.).

This Marāthā State was founded by Malhār Rao Holkar, who was born in a village named Hōl, from whence the dynastic title 'Holkar' is derived, the village being situated on the river Nīra in the Deccan. Malhār entered the service of the Peshwā in 1724, at the age of 31, and in 1728 was rewarded for his services with the grant of twelve parganas to the north of Narbadā, which may be considered as the foundation of the future State. His career from this period was a

series of successes. After the defeat of the Marāthās at the battle of Pānīpat in 1761 by Ahmad Shāh Durrānī, the Marāthā leader retired to Indore, where four years later he died.

The capital was built by Ahalyā Bai, his daughter-in-law, who on his decease assumed the administration of Indore, and in conjunction with her commander-in-chief, Tukōjī Rao, prosperously ruled the State for thirty years. On her death in 1795 dissensions arose, and the throne was seized by Jaswant Rao. His accession to the gaddī was opposed by Sindhia and the Peshwā, whom he met and defeated in 1802. Later the British intervened, and war was carried on between the Holkar army and the British for a number of years with varying results, until at length in 1818, Indore was made a feudatory State, and the British Government recognized as the paramount power.

Holkars of Indore.	A.D.	Number of coins in collection. Æ	Æ	Total.
Ahalyā Bai (Queen regent) .	1765	18	9	27
Tukojī Rao I . . .	1795	3	—	3
Jasvant Rao . . .	1797	8	—	8
Malhār Rao II . . .	1811	9	—	9
Martand Rao . . .	1833	—	—	—
Harī Rao	1834	3	—	3
Khānde Rao . . .	1843	—	—	—
Tukojī Rao II . . .	1844	44	10	54
Sivājī Rao	1886	8	11	19
Tukōjī Rao III . . .	1903	—	—	—
				123

The coinage of the state of Indore dates from the time of Ahalyā Bai, who apparently had two mints, viz. Maheshwar and Indore; to the latter she gave the name of Malhārnagar. The coins struck at these mints have the same legends, the mint legend on both being ضرب ملهارنگر = 'struck at Malhārnagar'. Those struck at Maheshwar and known as 'Maheshwarī' have as ornament the 'yoni linga', while those struck at the capital bear the 'sunface' as their principal mint-mark. The mint on the former is usually written ملهارڻ. Coins of the latter type were issued for well over a century. The legends of Shāh 'Ālam remain with the Hijrī date on the obverse. The regnal years are those of Shāh 'Ālam II in Jasvant Rao's reign. In Malhār Rao's reign the reverse dates run from 1167/8 A.H., and we have dates like 1230:62; 1232:65. In Tukojī's reign they seem to date from Shāh 'Ālam again, and we have dates like 1280:110; 1289:115; 1292:115. The coins (Pl. XXIII. 2, 3) of Jasvant Rao interrupt the

regular series. **Plate XXIII. 2** has Sanskrit legends translated by Cunningham[1] as follows: 'By the permission of the king of Indraprastha (Dehlī) the Emperor of the world, this coin has been struck by the renowned Yaswant whose heart is as the black bee of the lotus foot of Lakshmīkant, to circulate throughout the earth. Śaka 17–28' (= A. D. 1806). The next coin (**Pl. XXIII. 3**) was struck in the following year, and has the following legend *obv.*: 'Muḥammad Akbar, Lord of the second conjunction from the beginning to the end, Sultān, struck this auspicious currency', *rev* 'Struck at Indore in the second year of the fortunate reign of Jaswant Rao Holkar Mahārāja, Bahādur, in trust for the Lord of the Khalifate, the exalted Prince'. In 1859 (?) copper coins of new type were struck by Tukojī having the Bull and 'linga' with Shāh 'Ālam legends, and the value 'Half anna' in Nāgarī (**Pl XXIII. 6**).

There are several pieces in the collection (**Pl. XXIII. 7, 11, XXIV. 1**, &c.) all of which have in the centre of the obverse the word *Mudra* ('coin or seal'), with a sunface occupying a similar position on the reverse, and marginal legends in Nāgarī. These pieces appear to have been struck in honour of the celebrated lady Ahalyā Bai, daughter-in-law of Malhār Rao (1765–1795). The earliest of this type in the collection (No. 102) is dated Śāka 1790 (= A. D. 1858), and is commemorative of the 'Holkar at the Pūkharāj festival' with 'Victory to Ahalyā, follower of Śamkarā'. Nos. (103) and (104) have 'Lady Mallāri Ahalyā' and 'By favour of the Lady Mallāri Ahalyā' respectively, while No. (104) reads 'Lord of the province of Indore' and 'Lady Mallāri Ahalyā daughter-in-law of Śrī Mahārāja'. While these *Mudra* pieces were evidently struck as *Nazr*, some appear to have been used as currency.

The half and quarter rupees issued in A. H. 1280 call for notice not only on account of their unusual size and thinness, but also for their Shāh 'Ālam legends and regnal date, 110.

The accession of Śivājī Rao in 1886 brought a further type to Indore. The name of Shāh 'Ālam is still retained on the one side, while the other has a sunface and the marginal Nāgarī inscription 'Mahārāja Śivājī Rao Holkar' and Samvat date. This was the last of the type, for in 1899 a rupee of a very handsome appearance was struck bearing a bust of the Hōlkar and the circular Nāgarī legend: 'Srīmat Śivājī Rao Mahārāja Holkar, Indore, 1956' (Samvat). The reverse has a coat of arms and other insignia together with a label and the motto: 'The Lord of Umā (i.e. Śiva) has said, "Greatness (or glory) is to be won by beginning from God".' The

[1] *Coins of Mediaeval India*, p. 99.

legends on the copper coins are varied, the earliest one reading: Obv. 'Srīmat Mahārāo Holkar 1943', and Rev. 'one half anna Indore'. Another of the same year bears the legend on Obv. 'Srīmat Mahārāo Holkar, Sarkar Indore', and Rev. 'Ardhā ana, s. 1943'. Smaller coins of the same type have 'Pao ana s. 1943' on the reverse of the quarter anna, the set being complete with the ½ pice No. (1012) reading: '½ Dehlī ka paisā. s. 1944'. Another reading is given on the quarter anna No. (1013): 'Srīmat Mahārāja Śivājirāo Holkar Indore'. also issued in 1944 (s.). Three years later, in 1902,[1] the Indore mint was closed by arrangement with the British Government and the Imperial rupee made legal tender in the state.

Metal	No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				AHALYĀ BAI	
				A.H. 1179–1210.	A.D. 1765–1795.
				RUPEE.	
SILVER	*A*1				
	1	Mulhār-nagar	1187 ? A.H. Yr. 17	شاہ عالم ج — ۱۱۸۷ (؟) بادشاہ غاز ک——— سکہ مبارک **W.** 173 **S.** ·85.	مانوس میمنت ۱۷ سنة جلوس ضرب ملہارنگر **Pl. XXII.** 11 18579
			1198 A.H.	As on No. 1, but ۱۱۹۸ **W.** 173. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 1, but no date. 18580.
			1199 A.H. Yr. 29	۱۱۹۹	۲۹ (؟) **W.** 172. **S.** ·85. 18581.

[1] *Imperial Gazetteer*, vol. xiii, p. 340.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					SILVER
4	Mulhār-nagar	1200 A.H.	As on No. 1, but ١٢٠٠ W. 173. S. ·8.	As on No. 1, but no date.	18582.
5	,,	1201 A.H. Yr. 2 –	,, ١٢٠١ W. 178. S. ·85.	,, ٢ –	18075.
6	,,	1201 A.H. Yr. 29	,, ١٢٠١ W. 173. S. ·85.	,, ٢٩	18583.
7	,,	1202 A.H.	,, ١٢٠٢ W. 173. S. ·85.	,, similar, but Pl. XXII. 12.	18584.
8	,,	1203 A.H. Yr. 30	,, ١٢٠٣ W. 174. S. ·9.	,, ٣٠	18585.
9	,,	1204 A.H.	,, ١٢٠٤ Lettering corrupt. W. 173. S. ·85.	,, no date.	18586.
10	,,	1205 A.H. Yr. 3 –	,, ١٢٠٥ W. 173. S. ·8.	,, ٣ –	18587.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	R 11	Mulhār-nagar	1206 A H. Yr. 3 –	As on No. 1, but ١٢٠٦ **W.** 173. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 1, but ٣– 18588.
				MAHESHWARĪ RUPEE.	
	12 13	,,	1203 A.H. Yr. 31	As on No. 1, but ١٢٠٣ (12) (13) **W.** 174, 173. **S.** ·85, ·85.	As on No. 1, but ٣١ (12) Indore Darbār; (13) 19862.
	14	,,	1207 A.H. Yr. 35	,, ١٢٠٧ **W.** 173. **S.** ·83.	,, ٣٥ **Pl. XXII. 13.** 21024.
	15	,,	1208 A.H.	,, ١٢٠٨ **W.** 172. **S.** ·8	,, no date.
	16	,,	,, Yr. 3 –	,, ١٢٠٨ **W.** 172. **S.** ·85.	, ٣– 18589.
	17	,	1209 A.H.	,, ١٢٠٩ **M.** 250. **W.** 172. **S.** ·8.	,, 18590.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 18	Mulhār-nagar	1209 A.H.	As on No. 1, but ١٢٠٩ W. 173. S. ·8.	As on No. 1, but no date. 3383.	SILVER
			PAISA.		
Æ 19	"	"	شاه عا ——— د ١٢٠٩ W. 105. S. ·75.	❁ س a crescent. ——— Pl. XXIII. 1.	COPPER
20 21 22	"	— A.H. Yr. 30	" (20) (21) (22) W. 110, 108, 101. S. ·75, ·7, ·75.	" but سنة ٣٠	
23 24 25 26 27	"	—	" (23) (24) (25) (26) W. 111, 109, 87, 82, S. ·75, ·75, ·75, ·7, (27) W. 77. S. ·7.	" no date.	
			TUKOJÎ RAO I		
			A.H. 1210–1212.	A.D. 1795–1797.	
			RUPEE.		
Æ 28	"	1210 A.H.	As on No. 1, but ١٢١٠ W. 174. S. ·85.	As on No. 1, but no date. 18591.	SILVER
29	"	1211 A.H.	" ١٢١١ W. 174. S. ·8.	" 18592.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			MAHESHWARĪ RUPEE.	
Æ 30	Mulhār-nagar	1211 A. H. Yr. 38	As on No. 1, but ।।।। **W.** 172. **S.** ·85.	As on No 1, but ।।^ 19938.
			JASVANT RAO	
			A.H. 1212–1226.	A. D. 1797–1811.
			MAHESHWARĪ RUPEE.	
31	,,	1216 A. H.	As on No. 1, but ।।।। **W.** 168. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 1, but no date. A.S.B. 2913.
32	,,	,,	,, **W.** 172. **S.** ·8.	,,
			RUPEE.	
33 34 35 36	—	1728 sāki (=A. D. 1806 A. H. 1221)	Dotted border, Crescent श्री circle. इन्द्रप्रस्थस्थितो राजा चक्रवर्ती भुमंडले तत्प्रसादा त्कृता मुद्रा लोकेषि न्वै विराजते शके १७२८ **M.** 254. (33) (34) (35) (36) **W.** 174, 174, 175, 173 **S.** 1·03, 1·03, 1·0, 1·03.	Dotted border, श्री लक्ष्मीकांतप दांभोजभमराज तचेतस वेशवंतस्य विख्याता मुद्रेषा पृथिवीतले Pl. XXIII. 2. (33) 4692; (34) 4693; (35) 4694.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					SILVER
37	Indore	1222 A.H. Yr. 2 (Akbar II)	Dotted border, محمد اکبر قران ثانی سلطان حسب ۱۲۲۲ صا از ارض تا با خیر ک زد سکه مبار M. 256. W. 227. S. 1·2.	Dotted border, خلافت سید رافع از صاحب ت اما محاراجه بهادر جسونت راو هولکر جلوس میمنت مانوس ضرب اندور سنة ۲ Pl. XXIII. 3. 21030.	
38	,,	1225 A.H.	As No. 1, but ۱۲۲۵ W. 172. S. ·8.	As on No. 1, but no date. 3384.	
			MALHĀR RAO II		
			A.H. 1226–1249.	A.D. 1811–1833.	
			RUPEE.		
39	,,	1230 A.H. Yr. 62	As No. 1, but ۱۲۳۰ W. 171. S. ·8.	As on No. 1, but ۱۲ 3385	
40	,,	1231 A.H. Yr. 6–	,, ۱۲۳۱ W. 171. S. ·75.	,, ۲– 3386	
41	,,	1232 A.H. Yr. 65	,, ۱۲۳۲ W. 171. S. ·75.	,, ۲۵ 3387	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
SILVER	Æ					
	42	Mulhār-nagar	1233 A.H. Yr. 66	As on No. 1, but ١٢٣٣ **W.** 172. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 1, but ٦٦	3388.
	43	"	1234 A.H. Yr. 67	" ١٢٣٤ **W.** 172. **S.** ·75.	" ٦٧	3389.
	44	"	1235 A.H. Yr. 68	" ١٢٣٥ **W.** 170. **S.** ·75.	" ٦٨	3390.
	45	"	1242 A.H. Yr. 7–	" ١٢٤٢ **W.** 172. **S.** ·75.	" ٧(–)	3391.
	46	"	1243 A.H. Yr. 7–	" ١٢٤٣ **W.** 171. **S.** ·75.	" ٧–	3392.
	47	"	1248 A.H. Yr. 7–	" ١٢٤٨ **W.** 172. **S.** ·75.	" ٧–	3393.

HARĪ RAO

A.H. 1250–1259. A.D. 1834–1843.

RUPEE.

48	"	1257 A.H. Yr. 87	As on No. 1, but [١٢]٥٧	As on No. 1, but ٨٧	
49			(48) (49) **W.** 172, 173. **S.** ·75, ·75.		**Pl. XXIII. 4.** (48) 3394; (49) 3395

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				SILVER
50	Mulhār-nagar	1258 A. H. Yr. 8–	As on No. 1, but ١٢٥٨ W. 127. S. ·75.	As on No. 1, but ٨– 3396.
			TUKOJĪ RAO II	
			A. H. 1260–1304.	A. D. 1844–1886.
			RUPEE.	
51	"	1260 A. H. Yr. 9–	As on No. 1, but ١]٢٦٠. W. 172. S. ·75.	As on No. 1, but ٩–
52	"	1264 A. H.	" ١٢٦٤ W. 172. S. ·7.	" no date.
53 54 55 56 57	"	1265 A. H. Yr. 9–	" ١٢٦٥ (53) (54) (55) (56) W. 172, 171, 171, 171, S. ·74, ·75, ·72, ·73, (57) W. 172. S. ·74.	" ٩– (53) 3397; (54) 3398; (55) 3399; (56) 3400; (57) 3401.
58	"	1266 A. H. Yr. 9–	" ١٢٦٦ W. 172. S. ·7.	" ٩–
59	"	— A. H. Yr. 9–	" no date. W. 172. S. ·75.	" 3405.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ 60	Mulhār-nagar	1270 A.H.	As on No. 1, but [- -]v. **W.** 171. **S.** ·7.	As on No. 1, but no date.
	61	,,	1272 A.H. Yr. 1—	,, |rvr **W.** 171. **S.** ·7.	,, |—
	62	,,	? 127]3 A.H.	,, [- - -]r **W.** 172. **S.** ·75.	,, no date. 3402.
	63	,,	1276 A.H. Yr. 15—	,, |rvr **W.** 171. **S.** ·75.	,, |a— **Pl. XXIII. 4.** Indore Darbār; 19863.
	64	,,	1277 A.H.	,, |rvv **W.** 171. **S.** ·75.	,, no date.
	65 66 67	,,	—	,, no date. (65) (66) (67) **W.** 172, 172, 172. **S.** ·75, ·7, ·7.	,, no date. (65) 3403; (66) 3404.
	68	,,	— A.H. Yr. 1—	,, no date. **W.** 172. **S.** ·7.	,, no date.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ 69	Mulhār-nagar	1289 A.H. Yr. 115	As on No. 1, but ١٢٨٩ W. 172. S. ·70.	As on No. 1, but ١١٥ Pl. XXIII. 10.	SILVER
			HALF-RUPEE.		
70	"	1272 A.H.	As on No. 1, but ١٢٧٢ W. 86. S. ·6.	As on No. 1, but no date.	
71	"	— A.H. Yr. 12–	As on No. 1, but no date. W. 85. S. ·6.	As on No. 1, but ١٢–	
72	"	—	" W. 86. S. ·6.	" no date. Indore Darbār; 19867.	
73	"	---6 A.H.	As on No. 1, but [---]١ W. 87. S. ·6.	" no date.	
74	"	—	" no date. W. 86. S. ·6.	" no date.	
75	"	1292 A.H. Yr. 119	" [--]٩٢ W. 85. S. ·58.	" ١١٩ 21021.	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			EIGHT ANNAS.	
SILVER Æ 76 77	Mulhār-nagar	1280 A.H. Yr. 110 (=A.D. 1863)	As on No. 1, but ١٢٨٠ W. 86. S. 1·1.	As No. 1, but ١١٠ Pl. XXIII. 8.
			FOUR ANNAS.	
78 79	"	—	As on No. 1, but no date. (78) (79) W. 42, 42. S. ·49, ·46.	As on No. 1, but no date.
80	"	1292(?) A.H.	" W. 43. S. ·46.	"
81	"	— A.H. Yr. 120(?)	" no date. W. 42. S. ·47.	" ١٢[–] 21022
82	"	12]95 A.H. (=A.D. 1878)	" [١٢]١٥ W. 43. S. ·47.	" 19868
83 84	"	1280 A.H. Yr. 110	" (83) (84) W. 42, 42. S. ·1.	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			Two Annas.		
Æ 85	Mulhār-nagar	---2 A.H.	As on No. 1, but [---]٢ W. 21. S. ·35.	As on No. 1. Indore Darbār; 19869.	SILVER
86 87 88	,,	—	,, dateless. (76) (77) (78) W. 18, 21, 17. S. ·35, ·4, ·4.	,, (86) 11888.	
			Half-Anna.		
Æ 89	,,	12]76 A.H. Yr. 97	आधा عالم आना ٧٦ باد شا غاز ک سکہ مبار lotus bud on left. W. 186. S. ·8.	مانوس میمنت سنة ٩٧ (bull to left reclining and facing linga) جلوس ضرب ملهانگر Pl. XXIII. 6.	COPPER
90 91	,,	[127]8 A.H.	As on No. 89, but [---]٨ (90) (91) W. 194, 195. S. ·8, ·8.	As on No. 89, but no date.	
92 93	,,	1286 A.H.	,, ١٢٨٦ (92) (93) W. 250, 258. S. ·87, ·83.	,, Pl. XXIV. 3.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	94	Mulhār-nagar	1285 A.H.	As on No. 89, but ١٢٨٥ **W.** 257. **S.** ·85.	As on No. 89, but no date.
	95	,,	128– A.H.	,, ١٢٨[–] **W.** 254. **S.** ·78.	,, 21031.
	96 97 98	,,	—	,, no date. (96) (97) (98) **W.** 264, 262, 261. **S.** ·81, ·8, ·82.	,,
SILVER	Æ				RUPEE.
	99	,,	1281 A.H. (=A.D. 1864)	Two swords cro-sed, underneath १२८१ around श्री तकुजी राव होल्कर **W.** 171. **S.** ·75.	श्री सावमलार्यहला around ✺ **Pl. XXIII. 9.** Indore Darbār; 19860.
	100	,,	1788 śaka (=A.D. 1866)	As on No. 99. **W.** 164. **S.** ·93.	As on No. 99. Indore Darbār; 21032.
					RUPEE.
	101	,,	1296 A.H. 1941 S. (?) (=A.D. 1879)	شاه عالم ١٢٩٦ بادشاه غاز سکه مبار **W.** 172. **S.** ·82.	✺ sword and sceptre crossed, in the field:— मतह . . . स १९४१ around श्रीमतमहाराज **Pl. XXIV. 2.** Indore Darbār; 19866.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				SILVER
102	Mulhār-nagar	1780 śaka (=A.D. 1858)	In centre of wreath composed of six leaves and six flowers मुद्रा with legend around: होल्कर [-]पुखराचि : १ T १ १७८० W. 171. S. ·95.	Sunface centre; legend around: श्री शंकरानुचर्यहल्या जयति below, flower. Pl. XXIII. 7. Indore Darbār.
103	,,	1923 samvat 1788 śaka (=A.D. 1866)	In centre of wreath मुद्रा around, होल्कर श्री तुकोजीद्रख जयति संवत १९२३ W. 173. S. ·95.	In centre, Sunface with rays; around, श्री सावमल्लार्यहल्या प्रसादत शाके १७८८ Pl. XXIII. 11.
104	,,	samvat 1934 1287 A.H.	In centre, मुद्रा around, प्रातेंन्दुराधीश तुकोजी होलकर सम १२८७ W. 172. S. ·80.	In centre, Sunface; above sword and lance crossed and mingled among two sprays. Legend around, श्रीमहाराजशिवमल्लारिखुषा हल्या संवत १९३४ Pl. XXIV. 1. 19865.

SIVĀJĪ RAO

A.D. 1886–1903.

RUPEE.

105	Indore	194–	In two branches tied forming wreath, and outer dotted circle, شاه عالم ـــــــــ مبارك اندور W. 172. S. ·81.	In circle of dots, a Sunface as centre and around, महाराव शिवाजी राव[होलकर ?] १९४–

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	106	Indore	samvat 1952	As on No. 105. **W.** 173. **S.** ·94.	As on No. 105, but १९५२ **Pl. XXIV. 4.** 21020.
	107		1953	**W.** 172. **S.** ·97.	,, १९५३ Indore Darbār; 19861.
	108		1954	**W.** 172. **S.** ·79.	,, १९५४
	109			**W.** 87. **S.** ·65.	
	110		194–	**W.** 21. **S.** ·41.	21023.
	111 **112**		1956	Bust of the Holkar; around, श्रीमत . शिवाजीराव महाराज . होलकर . इंदूर beneath bust, १९५६ **W.** 172. **S.** 1·16.	Coat of arms consisting of sword and lance crossed in centre on a back-ground of shrubs, &c., with horse on left and bull on right both rampant, sunface and umbrella above, motto on label below प्राहोमेशो लभ्या श्रीः कर्तुः प्रारब्धा[-] value to left and right, एक रुपया in exergue, INDORE **Pl. XXIV. 5.** (111) 21027.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			HALF-ANNA.	
Æ 113	Indore	|1943 s.	Bull reclining l.; around. | श्रीमत महाराज होलकर under bull, १९४३	एक आधा आन इंदोर
			W. 201. S. 1·26.	
114			Bull reclining l. Around श्रीमत. महाराज शिवाजी राव. होलकर. सरकार इंदोर below.	Elaborate floral border; in centre, अर्धा आणा सं १९४३
			M. 265.	
			W. 192. S. 1·25.	
115 116		|1945 s.	As on No. 114.	आर्धा आणा. सं १९४५
			(115) (116) W. 188, 201. S. 1·25, 1·26.	
				Pl. XXIV. 7
117		|1956 s.		इंदोर आर्धा आणा स. १९५६
			W. 188. S. 1·26.	
			QUARTER-ANNA.	
118		|1943 s.	As on No. 114.	पाव आणा सं १९४३
			M. 265.	
			W. 97. S. 1·02.	
				Pl. XXIV. 6.

COPPER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ 119	Indore	1944 S.	As on No. 114. M. 265. W. 93. S. 1·03.	As No. 114, but १९४४
	120 121 122	,,	1945 S.	As on No. 114. M. 265. (121) (122) (123) W. 103, 94, 99. S. 1·03, 10·2, 1·02.	As on No. 114, but १९४५
				ONE PAISA.	
	123	,,	1944 S.	As on No. 114 M. 265. W. 49. S. ·84.	पैसेका पैसा . सं १९४४

JAORĀ

Capital, Jaorā (23° 37′ N., 75° 8′ E.).

This state was founded by Nawāb Ghafūr Khān who was in possession of the territory when Mālwā was divided after the battle of Mehidpur in 1818, the possession of Jaorā being confirmed to the Nawāb by the British Government.

Ruler.		Number of coins in collection.			
	A. D.	Æ	Æ	Æ	Total.
Muhammad Ismā'īl	1895	—	—		

The date at which this mint began operations is unknown, but it was probably not before the reign of Muhammad Ismā'īl, and it is unlikely that any other coins than those of copper have been struck there. There is an earlier paisa of Jaorā in the British Museum, which has a flag and chakra (or wheel) on one side with the legend ضرب سرکار = struck by the Sarkār, and نواب جاورا سنه ۱۲۹۵ = 'Nawāb of Jaorā year 1295' (= A. D. 1878) on the other.

The copper coins of a later date are in two sizes, and bear inscriptions in three languages, viz. English, Persian, and Hindī.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			MUHAMMAD ISMĀ'ĪL	
			A. D. 1865–1895.	
			TWO PAISA.	
Æ				**COPPER**
1	Jaorā	1893 A. D. 1950 S. 1310 A. H.	In centre of double circle, ١٣١٠ سنة a flag. Around margin with dotted edge and ornamental sprays, सरकार जावरा. १९५० **W.** 299. **S.** 1·25.	In centre of double circle, كار جاورة ســـــر ضرب Around margin with dotted edge, H.H. THE NAWAB OF JAORA, 1893. **Pl. XXIV. 8.**
			PAISA.	
2			As on No. 1, but بلغ **W.** 99. **S.** 1·02.	As on No. 1.
3		1894 A. D. 1311 A. H. 1951 S.	١٣١١ and १९५१ **W.** 109. **S.** 1·03.	but 1894

ORCHHĀ

Capital, Tehrī (Tīkamgarh) (24° 44′ 30″ N., 78° 52′ 50″ E.).

The Mahārāja of Orchhā is the head of the family of the Bundelā chiefs ruling in Bundelkhand, of which Orchhā is the parent state.

The founder of the state was Rudra Pratāp. British supremacy was not established over the state until 1818.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		Av	Æ	Æ	Total
Vikramājīt Mahendra	1796		18		22
Dharam Pāl .	1817		4		4
Tej Singh . .	1834		2		2
					28

The mint was originally situated at Orchhā, the old capital, but during the last century it was removed to its present site at Tehri, where it still exercises its prerogative of coining. The pieces in the collection bear the legends of Shāh ʿĀlam, and are known as 'Gaja shāhī' on account of the Gaja or mace which is the symbol in the mint. The legends are the usual couplet of Shāh ʿĀlam.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			VIKRAMĀJĪT MAHENDRA	
			A. D. 1796–1817.	
			GAJA SHĀHĪ RUPEE.	
SILVER Æ				
1	Orchhā	1211 A. H. Yr. 39	محمد شاه عالم [باد] شاه حامی دین قران صاحب ۱۲۱۱ سکه زد ز تائید (1) (2) **W.** 167, 169. **S.** ·8, ·75.	مانوس ممنت سنة ۳۹ ½ جلوس ضرب اورچهه **Pl. XXIV. 9.** Govt. U. P. (1) 22124.
2		1213 A. H. Yr. 41	,, ۱۲۱۳ **W.** 170. **S.** ·85.	۴۱ Jhānsi; 22101.
		1214 A. H. Yr. 42†	but ,, ۱۲۱۴ **W.** 169. **S.** ·75.	but ۴۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				SILVER
5	Orchhā	1216 A. H. Yr. 44	As on No. 1, but W. 169. S. ·85.	As on No. 1, but Jhānsi; 22102.
6 7	,,	1218 A. H. Yr. 47	,, (6) (7) W. 168, 168. S. ·90, ·82.	,, (6) Alīpur; (7) Charkhārī.
			EIGHT ANNAS.	
8	,,	1211 A. H. Yr 41	As on No. 1. W. 84. S. ·65.	As on No. 1, but Alīpur Jagīr.
9	,,	— A. H. Yr. 4 –	,, W. 84. S. ·6.	,, Datiā.
			FOUR ANNAS.	
10 11		1211 A. H. Yr. 41	As on No. 1, but (10) (11) W. 41, 42. S. ·55, ·48.	As on No. 1, but
12		A. H. Yr. 41	no date. W. 41. S. ·52.	
13 14 15 16		1214 A. H. Yr. 4–	but (13) (14) (15) (16) W. 41, 42, 42, 41. S. ·5, ·5, ·52, ·49.	but

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			TWO ANNAS.	
SILVER Æ 17	Orchhā	—	As on No. 1.	As on No. 1, but
18		A. H. Yr. 4–	(17) (18)	
			W. 21, 21.	
			S. ·42, ·41.	
			GAJA SHĀHĪ PAISA.	
Æ 19	,,	1211 A. H. Yr 40	As on No. 1, but	As on No. 12, but
			W. 256.	Alipur.
			S.	
20		1214		
21		A. H. Yr. 4–	but	but
			(20) (21)	
			W. 257, 257.	
			S. 1·0, ·81.	
22		A. H. Yr	no date.	no date.
			W. 256.	M. 185.
			S. 8.	Lugāsi.

DHARAM PĀL

A.D. 1817–1834.

RUPEE.

SILVER Æ 23		1232 A. H. Yr. 10 (Akbar II)	As on No. 1, but	As on No. 1, but
			W. 169.	
			S. ·85.	
24		1233 A. H. Yr. 11		
			W. 169.	Jhānsi; 22103.
			S. ·82.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				SILVER
25	Orchhā	1234 A. H. Yr. 1[2	As on No. 1, but ١٢٣٤ W. 169. S. ·82.	As on No. 1, but ١٢ ? 11215.
26	,,	1235 ? A. H. Yr. 14	,, ١]٢٣٥ ? W. 169. S. ·9.	,, ١٢ Jhānsi; 22104.

TEJ SINGH

A. D. 1834–1841.

GAJA SHĀHĪ RUPEE.

27	,,	1252 A. H. Yr. 32	As on No. 1, but ١٢٥٢ W. 170. S. ·79.	As on No. 1, but ٣٢ Jhānsi; 22105.
28	,,	1258 A. H. Yr. 38	,, ١٢٥٨ W. 170. S. ·78.	,, ٣٨ Jhānsi; 22106.

RATLAM

Capital, Ratlām (23° 21′ N., 75° 7′ E.).

The Rāja of Ratlām is a Rāthor Rājput and a descendant of Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur. The state was founded by Ratan Singh in 1631.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		Ā	Æ	Æ	Total.
Ranjīt Singh	1864	—	—	5	5
Sajjan Singh	1893	—	—	—	—

Ratlām has never had a gold or silver currency of its own; the coinage struck by its mint consists entirely of copper.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				RANJĪT SINGH A. D. 1864–1893.	
				PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ 1 2 3	Ratlām	1928 s. (=A. D. 1871)	In circle रतलाम dagger. (1) (2) (3) W. 140, 140, 139. S. ·73, ·73, ·68.	In circle १९२८
	4 5	,,	1945 s. (=A. D. 1888)	Hanuman l. Lotus above, no date; spray on each side. Below, रतलाम (4) (5) W. 88, 90. S. ·94, ·93.	एक पैसा सं: १९४५ lotus border. Pl. XXIV. 10

REWAH

Capital, Rewah (24° 31′ 30″ N., 81° 20′ E.).

The Mahārāja of Rewah claims descent from the Solankhī clan of Rājputs. The state came under British protection in 1813.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection. N	R	Æ	Total.
Jai Singh Deo	1809	—	—	6	6
Vishvanath Singh	1835	—	—	2	2
Raghurāj Singh	1843	—	—	1	1

The Rewah mint has only struck copper.

The paisas of Jai Singh have for their inscription on the obverse 'Struck at Rewān', but there are two varieties of reverse. One has 'Samvat 1890', while the other has an emblem or mark like the Nāgarī numeral १ = 1.

The coins of Vishvanath have on the obverse 'Sika Rīvā; Jado

Vishvanath Singh, in Nāgarī; the legend on the reverse is a transliteration of श्री रामाधिकिरी. In 1849 Raghu Singh struck the coins which bear the figure of a lion and couple his name on the obverse with that of the British agent for the province, 'Mr. Bushby', on the reverse.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			JAI SINGH DEO		
			A.D. 1809–1835.		
			PAISA.		
Æ 1	Rewah	1890 s. (=A.D. 1833)	ریوان ضرب **W.** 105. **S.** ·7.	(A).	**COPPER**
			Pl. XXV. 1.		
2 3 4 5 6			(ضرب ریوا =)		
			(2) (3) (4) (5) **W.** 195, 196, 193, 171, **S.** ·75, ·75, ·8, ·72, (6) **W.** 136. **S.** ·65.		
			Pl. XXV. 2.		
			VISHVANATH SINGH		
			A.D. 1835–1843.		
			DOUBLE PAISA.		
			In lined circle;	sree	
			centre, सिक्का	rama	
			रीवा	dheka	
			around,	ree	
			वद्म विश्वनाथ सिंह		
			W. 260. **S.** ·95.		
			Pl. XXV. 3.		

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	8	Rewah		As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
				W. 120. **S.** ·75.	

RAGHURĀJ SINGH

A. D. 1843–1880.

PAISA.

	1906 S. (= A. D. 1849)	Lion to left. Around the margin, رگھوراج ... ضرب ریوان ۱۹۰۷	AGENT BUSHBY SAHEB
		W. 122. **S.** ·75.	**Pl. XXV. 4.**

SAILĀNA

Capital, Sailāna (23° 30′ 30″ N., 75° 0′ 45″ E.).

The Rāja of Sailāna is a Rājput of the Rāthōr clan, and a descendant of Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur. His ancestor Ratan Singh obtained from the Emperor Shāh Jahān in 1631 the state of Ratlām, which then included the two modern states of Sailāna and Sītāmau. In 1709 on the death of Keshrī Singh of Ratlām, his eldest son Man Singh succeeded him as Rāja of Ratlām, while his younger son Jai Singh became Rāja of Sailāna.

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		Ꝡ	Ꝡ	Æ	Total.
Dule Singh	1850	—	—	2	2
Jaswant Singh	1895				

Copper coins only have been struck by the Sailāna mint.

The specimen (**Pl. XXV. 5**) in the collection, although uninscribed, is recognized as having been issued at Sailāna, and was sent as such to the Museum by the Assistant to the Agent of the Governor-General of Central India. No. 2 may be of the same mint, but has letters that form part of some legend at present unread. Quarter

annas of Imperial type were struck for Sailāna at the Calcutta mint in 1903, and again in 1912 which exhibit the portraits of Edward VII and George V respectively. The reverses of both bear the name of the state, value, and date in English with सैलाना राज = 'Sailānā Rāj' below.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			PAISA.		
Æ 1	Sailāna	1931 s.	In double circle with oblique strokes between १९३१ A sword with point to right.	A trident.	COPPER
			M. 280.	Pl. XXV. 5.	
			W. 154. S. ·75.	Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.	
			W. 78. S. ·68.		

SĪTĀMAU

Capital, Sītāmau (24° N., 75° 23′ E.).

Sītāmau originally formed part of Ratlām, but on the death of Rām Singh in 1660 the territory was given to his second son Kesho Dās.

The rulers are Rājputs of the Rāthor clan.

Ruler.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection.			
		Ā	Ā̆	Æ	Total.
Rāj Singh	1820	—	—	1	1

Copper paisa are the only coins that are known to have been struck at this mint.

The piece in the collection (Pl. XXV. 6) is of an early type, has not

legible marginal legends, but the mint 'Sītāmahu' in the centre is clear.

A paisa of later type is also known with सीतामउ = 'Sītāmau' above an ornament composed of seven dots with a sword below on the obverse, and bearing a trisul on the reverse and marginal legend समवत १८४ – 'Samvat 184 –'.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
					PAISA.
COPPER	Æ 1	Sītāmau		In centre, سیتامهو margin illegible. M. 47. W. 152. S. ·80.	In centre, a trisul; legend illegible. M. 279. Pl. XXV. 6. Assistant to Agent-General, C.I.

SEONDHĀ

Seorhā (*Seoru*) or Seondha is a town in Datiā State at which the following coins were struck at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The exact reading of the mint-name on the coin is doubtful, but there seems no reason to doubt the attribution given on local authority by Hoernle in *J.A.S.B.*, 1897, p. 265.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ 1	Seorhā ?	— A. H. Yr. 15 ?	اکبر شاہ بادشاہ محمـــــــد(؟) صاحب قران سکہ مبارک Cannon l. above ب. W. 163. S. ·86.	سیوهي (؟) ١٥ سنہ ضرب ب ز جلوس میمنت مانوس Pl. XXVI. 3. I.M. 20466

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				COPPER
2	Seorhā ?	— A. H. Yr. 2	As on No. 1. W. 205. S. ·78.	As on No. 1, but r Pl. XXVI. 4. A.S.B.
3				
4				but no date.
5			(3) (4) (5) (6)	
6			W. 208, 208, 211, 203,	(3–6) A.S.B.; (7) Alīpur
7			S. ·85, ·85, ·75, ·75,	Jagīr.
			(7) W. 201. S. ·9.	

JHĀNSI

Mint, Balwantnagar (= Jhānsi) (25° 25′ N., 78° 35′ E.).

Jhānsi with its capital of the same name, locally known as Balwantnagar, the name that appears on the coins, issued coins in name of Shāh ʿĀlam II. It was brought under Marāthā rule in 1766 and remained under the Peshwā till 1817, when the British acquired sovereign rights, while recognizing the hereditary title of the Marāthā governor. The mint was abolished in 1826 (Prinsep, ii, p. 56). The rupees are locally known as *nānāshāhī*. The pieces in this Catalogue may be attributed to the following Peshwā rulers:

Rulers.	A. D.	Number of coins in collection. Æ	Æ	Total.
Madhu Rāo Peshwa . .	1761–72	3	—	3
Madhu Rāo Narayan . .	1774–95	6	—	6
Seo Rāo Bhāu (Viceroy) .	1795–1804	3		7
				16

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ 1	Balwant-nagar	(117)43	Portions of Shāh 'Ālam II; couplet. [- - -]۴ ۲ in centre **W.** 168. **S.** ·82.	مانوس ممنت ۳ سنه جلوس ضرب بلونت نگر **Pl. XXV. 9.**
	2	"	—	As on No. 1, but ۹۲ **W.** 168. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 1.
	3	"	—	" **W.** 168. **S.** ·8.	" From Charkhari.
	4	"	11(92) 20	" [- -]۹۲ **W.** 173. **S.** ·8.	" ۲۰ 22107.
	5	"	(11)96 23	" [- -]۹۶ **W.** 171. **S.** ·8.	" ۲۳ Charkhari.
	6	"	— ۲۸	" no date. **W.** 170. **S.** ·9.	" ۲۸

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					SILVER
7	Balwant-nagar	---8	As on No. 1, but [---]ʌ W. 169. S. ·75.	As on No. 1, but ʳ –	
8	"	(12)21 48	" [--]ʳ ʳ W. 165. S. ·8.	" ʳ⁶ʌ Alīpūr Jagīr.	
9	"	—	" [--]ʳʳ : ʳʳʳ W. 169. S. ·7.	" — Pl. XXV. 10.	
10–11	"	— 5–	" no date. (10) (11) W. 166, 166. S. ·8, ·8.	" ᵒ – From Sarila.	
12	"	---4 52	"	" ᵒʳ 22123	
Æ					COPPER
13	"	— 5–	" W. 260. S. ·8.	" ᵒ – A.S.B.	
14	"	—	" W. 258. S. ·75.	" no date. Pl. XXV. 11.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	15	Balwant-nagar		As on No. 1.	As on No. 1.
				W. 258 S. ·25.	
	16				
				W. 253. S. ·8.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARĀTHĀ MINTS

Under this head may be classed a group of Marāthā mints which issued coins, mainly rupees, at the end of the eighteenth century, pieces closely connected in style and by the common possession of the symbols Ψ and ✳ (whence the name Balashāhī). These mints are: Jalaun, Kalpī, Kunch, Garhā Mandla (Balanagar Gaḍha) and Ravashnagar Sāgor [cf. also Srinagar, pp. 288, 290].

JALAUN

Prinsep (ii, p. 30) mentions Srinagar in addition to Jalaun the capital as a mint of Jalaun, and there is a close resemblance between their issues. Some of the coins below may really be of Srinagar and vice versa. At the period of issue of the coins it was a Marāthā state; in the early nineteenth century portions of it passed to British Bundelkhand. The mints of Kalpī and Kunch may be included under Jalaun state.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				JALAUN In name of Shāh ʿĀlam II. BALASHĀHĪ RUPEE.	
SILVER	Æ				
	1	Jalaun	17		مانوس
				حامی Ψ دین . .	✳ ۱۷ سنه جلوس
				W. 166. S. ·7.	From Sarila.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				**SILVER**
2	—	— Yr. 17	As on No. 1. **W.** 166. **S.** ·79.	As on No. 1. 12451. From Datiā.
3	—	,,	,, **W.** 165. **S.** ·7.	,,
4	—	,,	,, **W.** 166. **S.** ·7.	,,
5	—	,,	,, **W.** 168. **S.** ·75.	,,
6	—	,,	,, **W.** 166. **S.** ·7.	,,
7	—	,,	,, **W.** 169. **S.** ·7.	,,
8	—	,,	,, **W.** 169. **S.** ·8.	,,
9	—	— Yr. 55	,, **W.** 168. **S.** ·75.	,, ✤ 9r سنة جلوس

Pl. XXVI. 1.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	10	—	— Yr. 55	As on No. 1. **W.** 168. **S.** ·75.	As on No. 1, but 88 سنه ✻ From Charkhari.
	11	—	"	" **W.** 169. **S.** ·7.	"
	12	—	"	" **W.** 169. **S.** ·75.	"
	13	—	"	" ✻ **W.** 168. **S.** ·75.	" **Pl. XXV. 8.**
				PAISA.	
COPPER	Æ				
	14	—	—	As on No. 1. **W.** 218. **S.** ·8.	" A.S.B.
				KUNCH In name of Shāh 'Ālam II. RUPEE[1].	
SILVER	Æ				
	1	—	— Yr. 28	الله محمد سساء ✻ حامی ✻ دین شاه عالم فصل [. . .] **W.** 165. **S.** ·8.	مانوس میمنت ۲۸ سنه جلوس ب [. . .] From Charkhari.

[1] The above two coins were sent to the Museum by the Agency at Charkhari as specimens of the local currency known as tūmāshāhī.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2	Kunch	— Yr. 31	As on No. 1. W. 170. S. ·85.	As on No. 1, but contains mint كونچ Pl. XXV. 7. From Charkhari.

SILVER

MANDLĀ

Mint, Mandlā Bālānagar Gadhā (22° 36′ N., 80° 23′ E.).

Mandlā, on the coins Bālānagar-Gadhā, is the capital of Mandlā district. The last Gond-Rājput king was deposed by the Marāthās in 1781, and the district was under the control of the Peshwās till 1818 when it was taken by the British. The coins here described belong to the Marāthā period. According to Prinsep (*Useful Tables*, p. 29) 'Garrah Mandlā' mint was the Peshwā's mint for Sagar from 1779 until the latter mint was opened in 1824 and 'coined about seventeen lakhs of Bālāshāhī rupees per annum'. The dates on the coins, however, show that the mints were working concurrently.

Ruler.	Number of coins in the collection. Æ
In name of Shāh ʿĀlam II . . .	6

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
			BALASHAHI RUPEE.	
Æ 1	Bālā-nagar Gadha	— Yr. 28	الله محمد شاه عالم سایه فضل حامی دین زد بر هفت کشور W. 171. S. ·8.	مانوس میمنت سنه ۲۸ جلوس ضرب بلانگر گدها Pl. XXV. 12.

SILVER

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
SILVER	Æ					
	2	Bālā-nagar Gadha	1202 A. H. Yr. 30	As on No. 1, but ١٢٠٢ **W.** 170. **S.** ·8.	As on No. 1, but ٣٠	22177.
	3	,,	,,	,, **W.** 178. **S.** ·8.	,,	11473.
	4	,,	1202 A. H. Yr. 31	,, **W.** 171. **S.** ·75.	,, ٣١	22178.
	5	,,	1207 A. H. Yr. 33	,, ✻ ٣ ع ل ٥٥ **W.** 170. **S.** ·8.	,, ٣٣	Pl. XXV. 13. 19572
	6	,,	— Yr. 36	,, **W.** 171. **S.** ·8.	,, ٣٦	19573.

SAUGOR (SĀGAR)

Ravashnagar Sāgar (23° 51′ N., 78° 45′ E.).

Saugor (Sāgar) is the principal town in the Saugor district which was conquered by the Marāthā Peshwā in 1735, whose lieutenant, Govind Rao, did much for the development of the city. The latter's descendants held it till it was ceded to the British in 1818. Prinsep's reference to this and the Mandla mint is not very clear:—'The Ságar mint was set up in 1779 by the Peshwá's officer at Garrah Mandlah and coined about seventeen lākhs of Bálásáhí rupees per annum. Its operation continued under Mr. Maddock who, to counteract the forgery going on at Garrah, inserted the word "Sagar" in small

English characters on the die. The new Ságar mint erected in 1824 is now rapidly removing all the old coins from circulation (*Useful Tables*, p. 29, cf. p. 28).'

Hunter also tells us that the mint continued under British rule. 'In 1820 a large building was erected (in Sāgar) for a mint where 400 men were employed in coining; but after some ten or twelve years the business was transferred to Calcutta' (*I. G.*, 1887, xii, p. 109).

Ruler.	Number of coins in the collection. Æ	Æ	Total.
In name of Shāh 'Ālam II	18	2	20
			20

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
			RAVASHNAGAR SĀGAR		
Æ					**SILVER**
1	Ravash-nagar Sāgar	Yr. 25	الله محمد عالم بادشاه بایه فضل حامی د ین زد بر هفت کشور **W.** 171. **S.** ·85.	مانوس میمنت سنه ۲۵ جلوس ضرب روش نکر ساکور **Pl. XXV. 14.**	22170.
		1199 A.H. Yr. 26	As on No. 1, but ۱۱۹۹ **W.** 171. **S.** ·85.		22171.
		Yr. 27	no date. **W.** 171. **S.** ·85.		22172.

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
SILVER	Æ					
	4	Ravash-nagar Sāgar	Yr. 28	As on No. 1, but no date.	As on No. 1.	
				W. 171. **S.** ·8.		22173.
	5–6		Yr. 29	(5) (6) **W.** 171, 171. **S.** ·8, ·8.	(5) From Saugor; (6) 19568.	
	7–9		Yr. 31	(7) (8) (9) **W.** 171, 170, 170. **S.** ·8, ·8, ·8.	(7) From Saugor; (8) 22178; (9) 19569.	
	10–11		Yr. 32	(10) (11) **W.** 170, 170. **S.** ·8, ·8.	(10) 19510; (11) 22093.	
	12		1207 A.H. Yr. 34	**W.** 171. **S.** ·8.		19571.
	13		Yr. 40 no date.	**W.** 169. **S.** ·8.		21007.
	14		122– A.H. Yr. 45	**W.** 170. **S.** ·8.		21006.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					SILVER
15	Ravash-nagar Sāgar	— Yr. 45	As on No. 14, but no date. **W.** 170. **S.** ·8.	,, ۴۵	12474.
16	,,	— Yr. 47	,, **W.** 169. **S.** ·6.	,, ۴۷	21424.
17	,,	— Yr. 52	,, **W.** 168. **S.** ·8.	,, ۵۲	21423.
18	,,	— Yr. 55	,, **W.** 171. **S.** ·8.	,, ۵۵	
Æ					COPPER
19	,,	— Yr. 37	,, **W.** 255. **S.** ·85.	,, ۳۷	
20	,,	—	عالم باد شـــــاه حامی دین **W.** 227. **S.** ·1.	مانوس جلوس	Pl. XXVI. 2 From Alipu

MISCELLANEOUS AND UNATTRIBUTED

Nos. 1, 2, 3, are probably the *Śrī sikka* rupees of Poona (Prinsep, *U.T.*, p. 58). No. 4 bearing the mint-name Dilshādābād is attributed by Mr. Viccajee in his valuable monograph: 'Notes on the Hand-Minting of coins of India' to Gopalpett and Latur, the Marāthā syllables गो and ल being the initials of these two places. Nos. 5–9 are of Chandor and, according to Prinsep (ii, p. 58), were current in the Northern Konkan. No. 10 is quite uncertain. It appears to be a rare mint; a specimen in the British Museum suggests that the mint-name has the prefix بلده. Nos. 11–14, 15, 16, 20, and 21–3 are equally uncertain. Nos. 24–7 are 'Chandoli' rupees, according to Prinsep, and were current in Gwalior. The mint-names seem to begin with عا on such specimens as have traces of it. Nos. 28–9 are according to Prinsep's notes on his coins in the British Museum 'Chalan (i.e. current) in the Doab'. The mint looks like كروان or كروال but has not been identified.

In conclusion we have a number of uncertain copper of which it should be possible to identify No. 30 accurately. The others suggest Ujjain or some Gwalior mint.

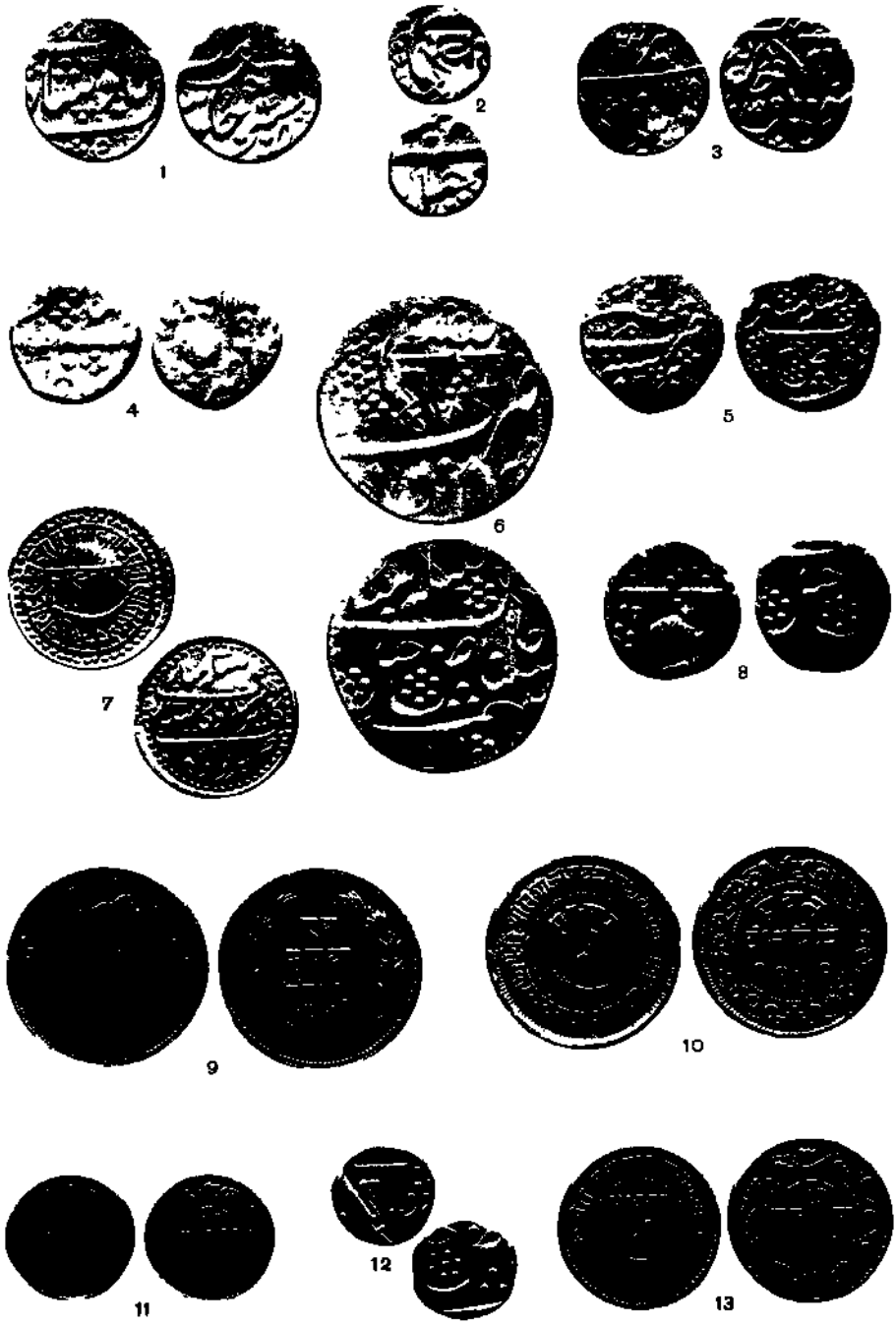
	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
				RUPEE.	
SILVER	R 1 2 3	(Poona)	—	شاه عالم باد شاه غاز (1) (2) (3) W. 174, 172, 171. S. ·8, ·8, ·85.	مانوس ميمنت جلوس श्री Pl. XXVI. 8. (1) I.M.C. 20732; (2) 22149.
	4	Dilshād-ābād	1186 and 1187 A.H.	— गो شاه غاز [شاه] ١١٨٧ مبارك W. 171. S. ·73.	ميمنت ١١٨٦ دل شا ल M. 344. Pl. XXVI. 12. 20729.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ				**SILVER**
5	Chandor	—	شاه باد شاه سکه مبار **W.** 172. **S.** ·88.	جلوس ضر ب . . حاندر **Pl. XXVI. 10.** 21532.
6 7 8 9	"	— Yr. 17	As on No. 5. (6) (7) (8) (9) **W.** 164, 169, 173, 172. **S.** ·8, ·72, ·8, ·8.	As on No. 5, but ١٧
10	—	1206 A.H. Yr. 35	شاه عا ١٢٠٦ [لم باد شاه غاز سکه مبار **W.** 173. **S.** ·78.	Uncertain. سنه ٣٥ **Pl. XXVI. 9.** I.M. 11189.
11 12 13 14	—	—	بلطف اله محمد شاه باد شاه زمان سکه **W.** 170, 170, 169, 169. **S.** ·87, ·84, ·8, ·76.	Usual reverse formula. ع and a large 5 in centre. **Pl. XXVI. 7.** (12) 11216; (13) 11218; (14) 20590.
15	—	— Yr. 27	شاه باد شاه غاز ا شا **W.** 168. **S.** ·77.	Usual reverse formula. **Pl. XXVI. 11.**

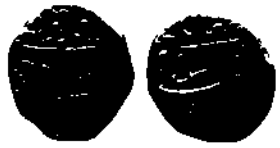
	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
SILVER	Æ				
	16				As on No. 15, but
	17		Yr. 12	عالم باد ث	❋ سنه ۱۲
	18				
	19			Sword above باد.	
	20				
				(16) (17) (18) (19) **W.** 169, 168, 168, 168, **S.** ·75, ·75, ·74, ·76,	
				(20) **W.** 168. **S.** ·77.	**Pl. XXV. 15.**
	21				
			Yr. 7	٢ شاه عالم باد شاه ❋	❋
					Pl. XXVI. 6.
				W. 170. **S.** ·73.	11165.
	22				
			Yr. 10		
				W. 169. **S.** ·74.	
	23				۱۴
			Yr. 14	**W.** 170. **S.** ·74.	
	24			شاه عالم	مانوس
	25				ميمنت
	26			باد غازی	
	27			ک	المانوس
				مبارك	❋ ـــ
				(24) (25) (26) (27) **W.** 171, 169, 171, 169. **S.** ·70, ·7, ·7, ·68.	**Pl. XXVI. 13.** (24) 20990.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
Æ					**SILVER**
28 29	—	—	Similar to No. 24. (28) (29) **W.** 169, 168. **S.** ·77, ·72.	Usual formula; no date. **Pl. XXVI. 14.** (28) 20984.	
			PAISA.		
Æ 30	—	1241 A.H.	(?) باى ضرب (?) چكنه ١٢٤١ **W.** 184. **S.** ·7.	Blank. **Pl. XXVI. 15.** A.S.B.	**COPPER**
			PAISA (square shape).		
31 32 33	—	—	Traces of legend. (31) (32) **W.** 236, 236 **S.** ·78 × ·75, ·75 × ·75, (33) **W.** 241. **S.** ·8 × ·75.	Large trident and traces of legend. **Pl. XXVI. 5.** (31–3) A.S.B.	
			PAISA.		
34	—	—	Traces of legend. **W.** 199. **S.** ·78 × ·78.	Traces of legend. A.S.B.	
35	—	—	As on No. 34. **W.** 213. **S.** ·8 × ·75.	As on No. 34. A.S.B.	

	Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
COPPER	Æ				
	36	—	—	As on No. 34. **W.** 191. **S.** ·7 x ·7.	As on No. 34, but " A.S.B.
	37	—	—	"	"
				W. 193. **S.** ·7 x ·7.	A.S.B.
	38	—	—	"	"
				W. 178. **S.** ·95 x ·97.	A.S.B.
	39	—	—	"	"
	40		Yr. 17	(39) (40) **W.** 193, 183. **S.** ·75 x ·75, .75 x ·7.	(39, 40) A.S.P



NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR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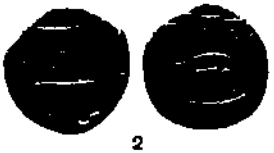
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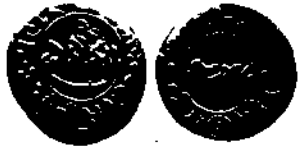

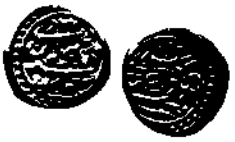

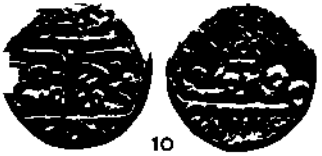
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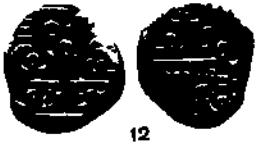
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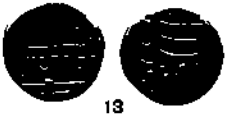
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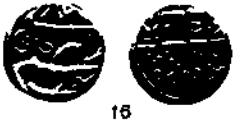
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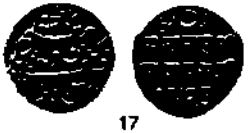
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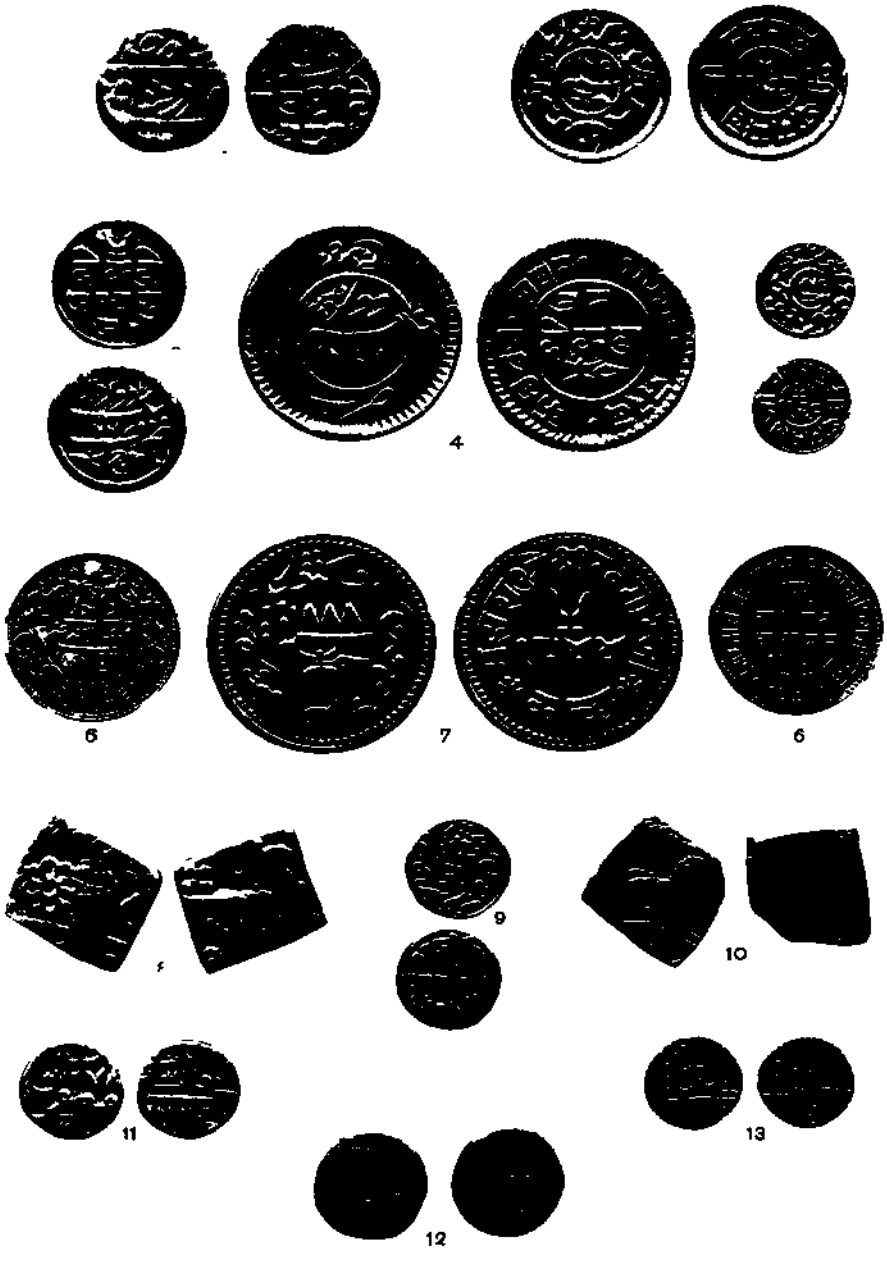

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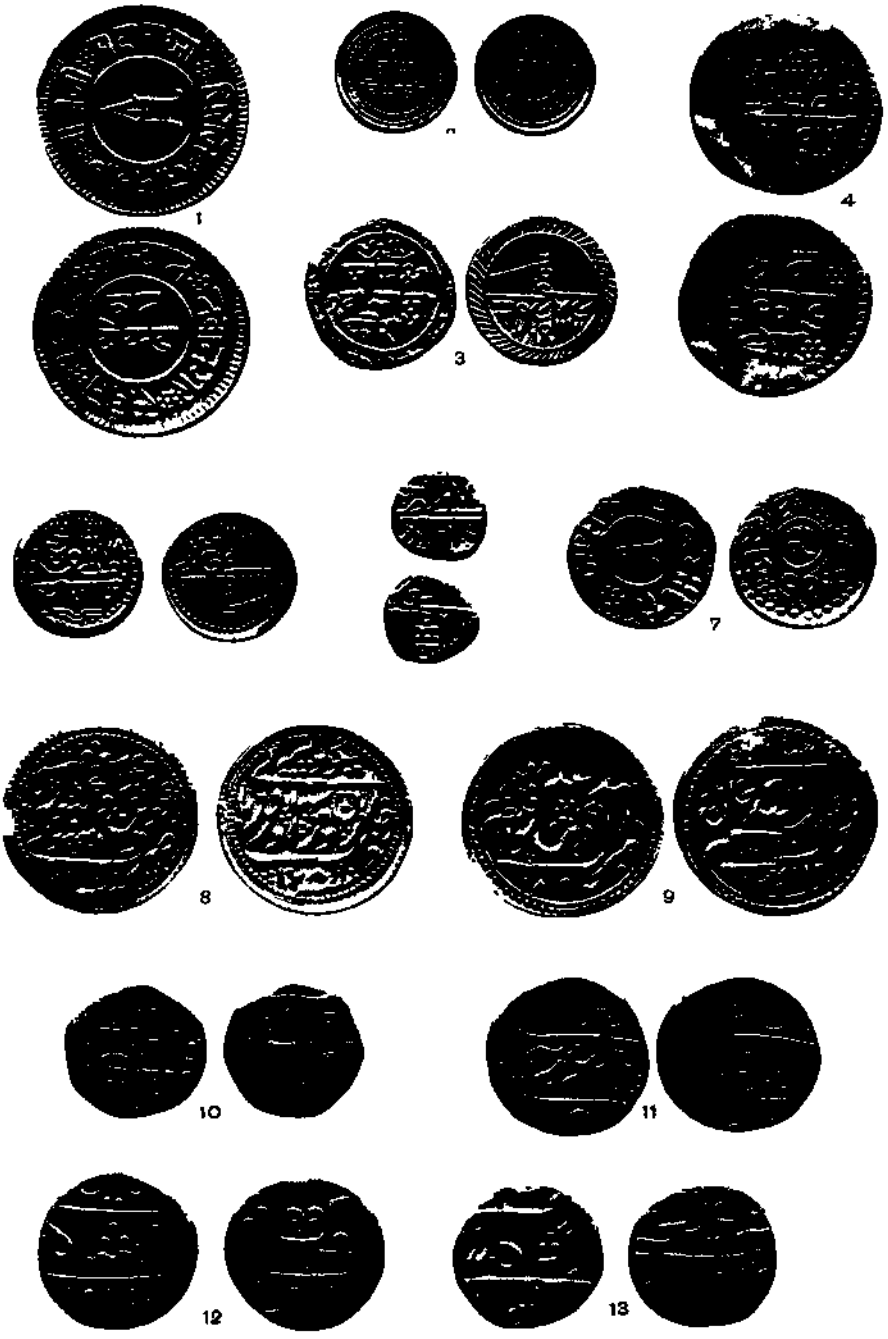

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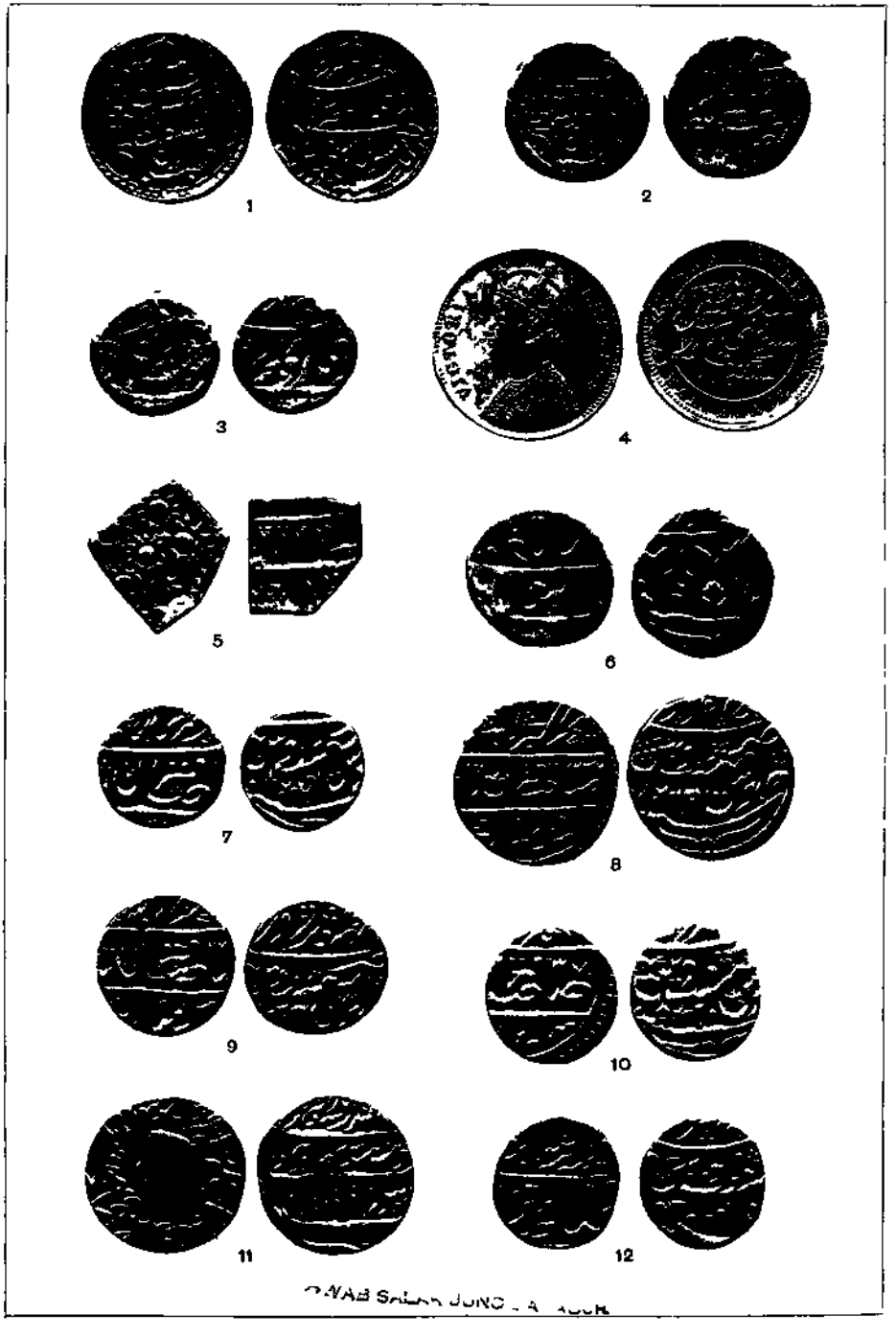
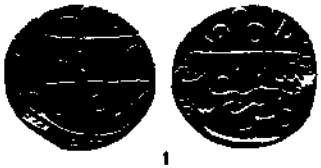


ALWAR, BĀNSWĀRA, BHARTPUR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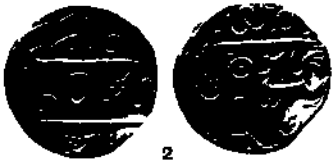
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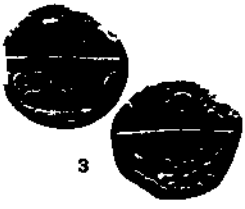
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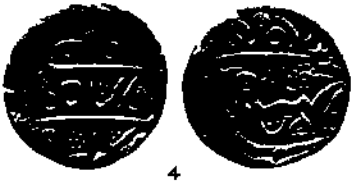
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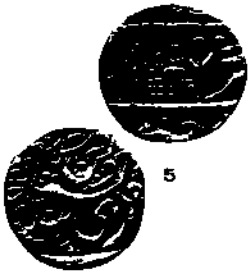
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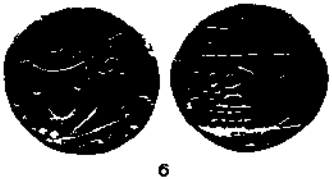
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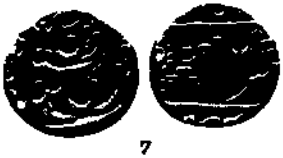
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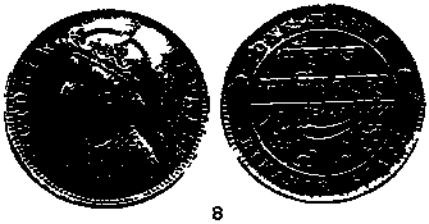
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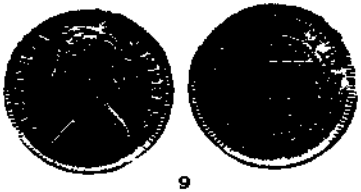
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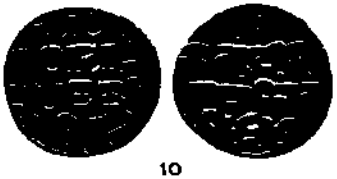
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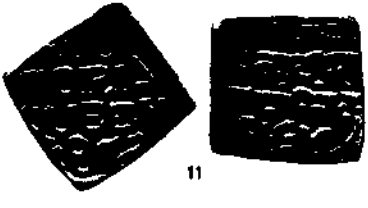
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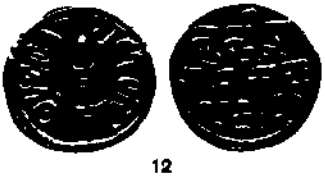
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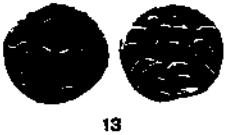
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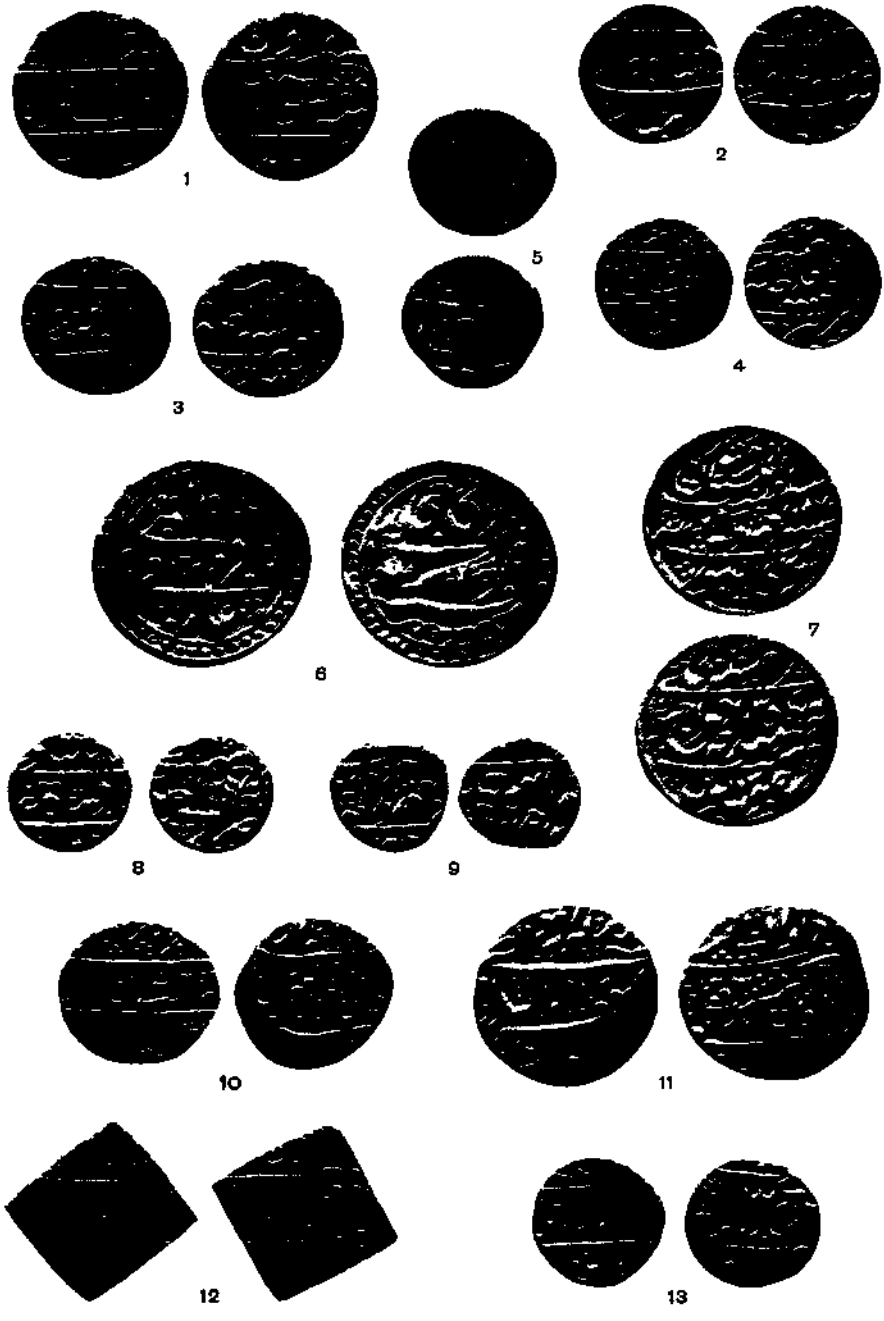
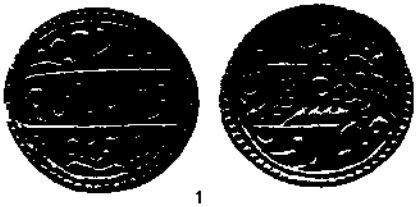
BĪKANIR, BŪNDI



DHOLPUR, JAIPUR, JAISALMĪR, JHĀLAWĀR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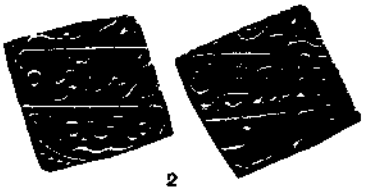
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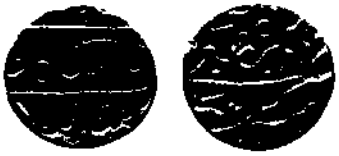
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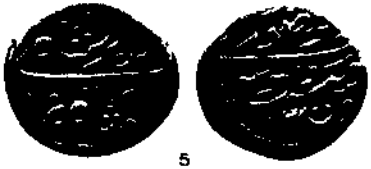
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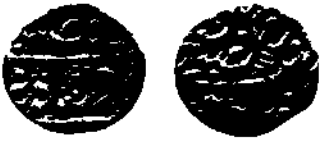
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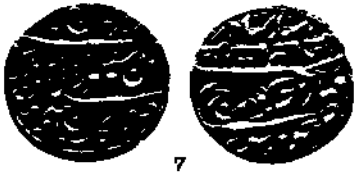
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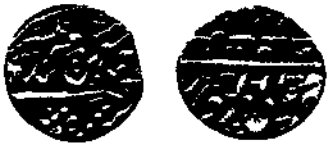
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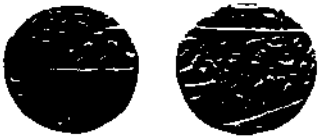

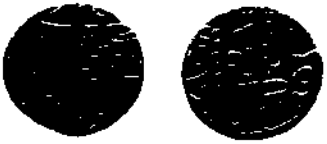
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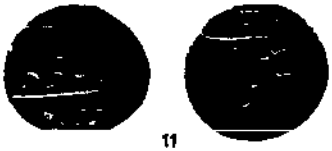
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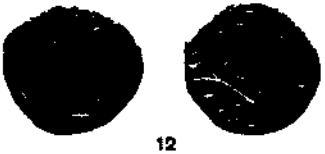
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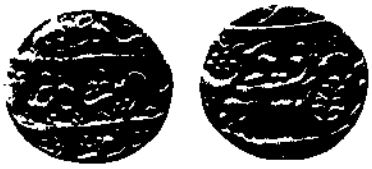
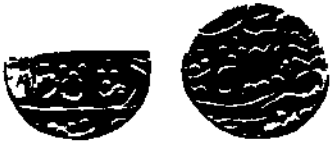
JHALAWĀR, JODHPUR





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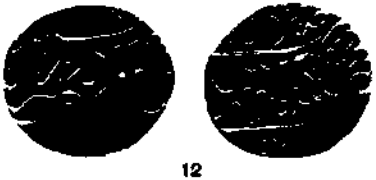

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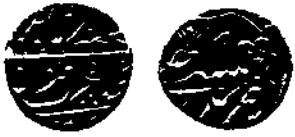
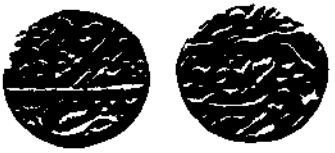

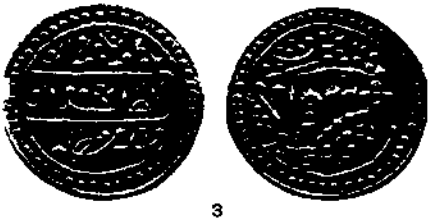

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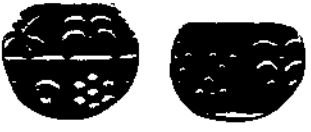

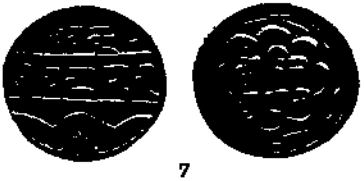
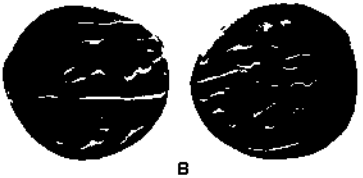

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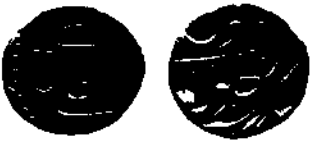

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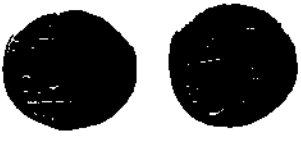
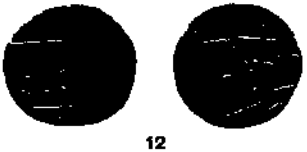

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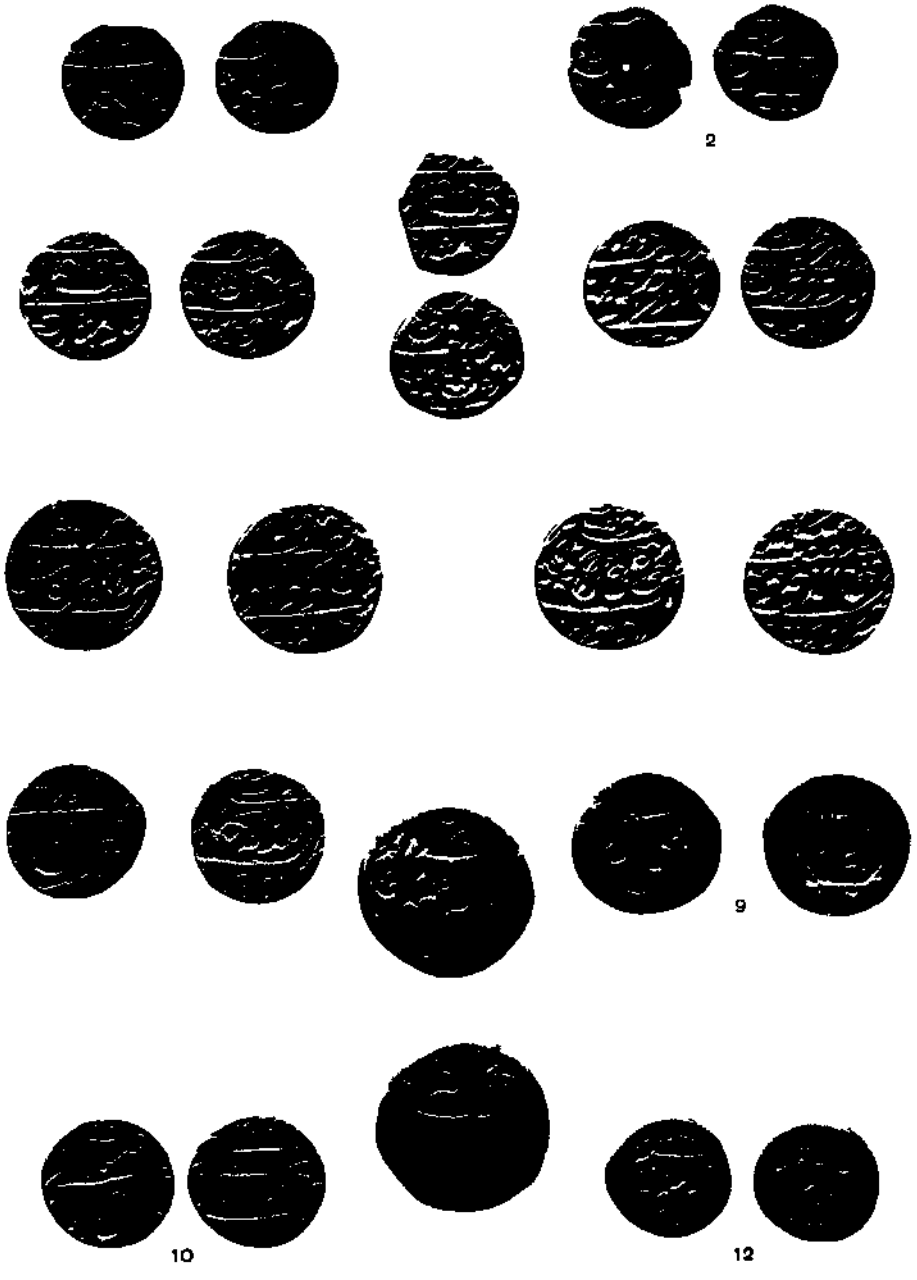

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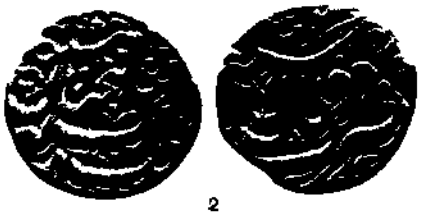

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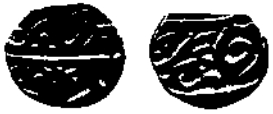

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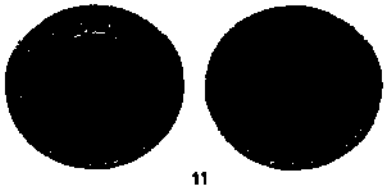

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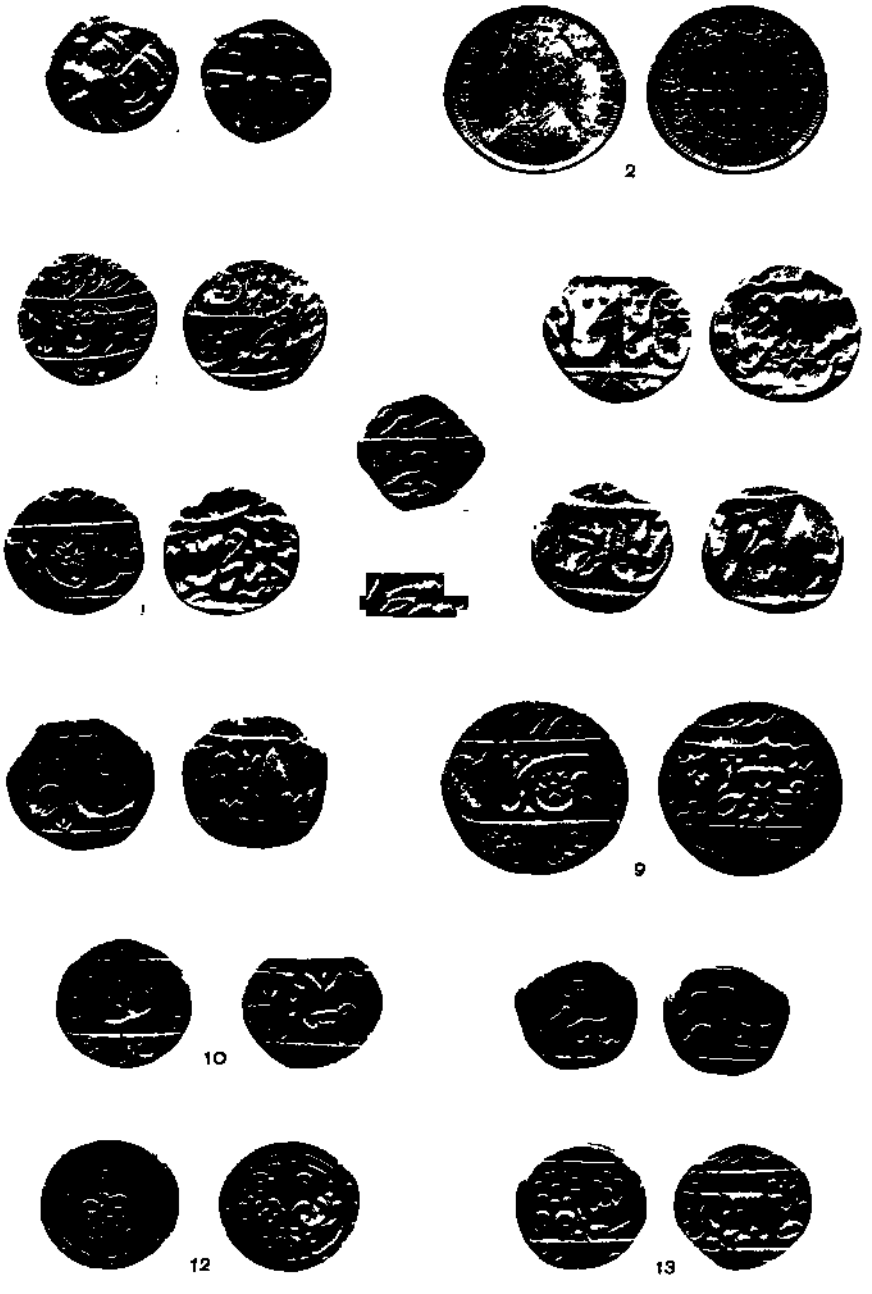
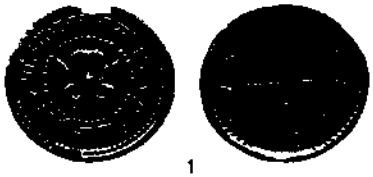
BHOPĀL, CENTRAL INDIA GENERALLY, CHHATARPUR, DATIĀ, DEWĀS



DHĀR, GWALIOR



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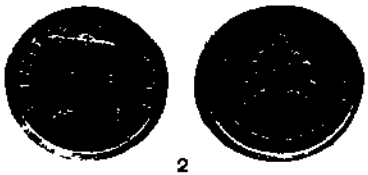

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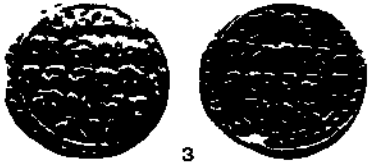

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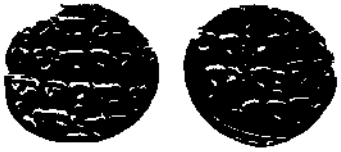

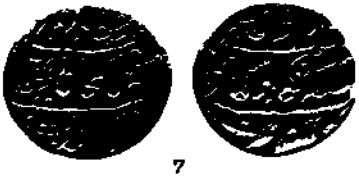

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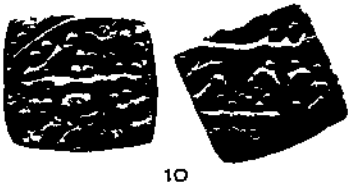

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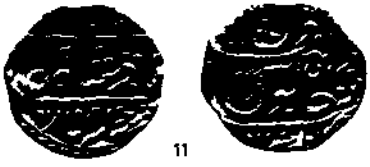

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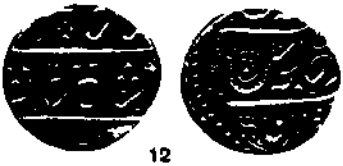

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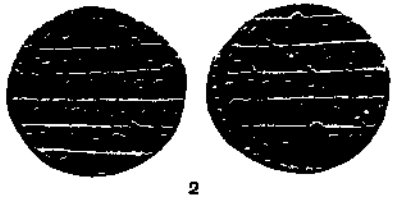

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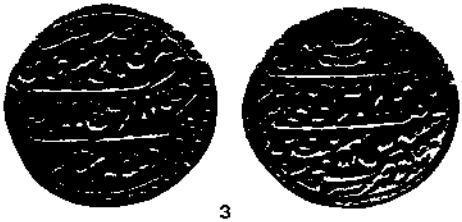

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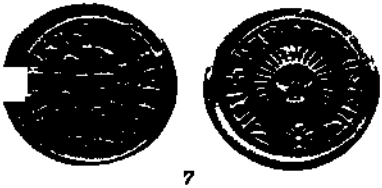

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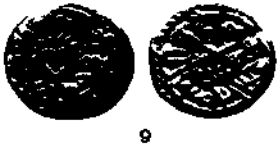

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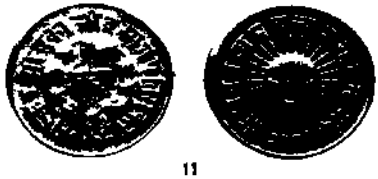

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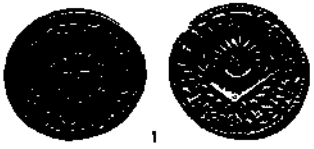
INDORE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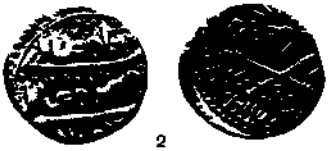
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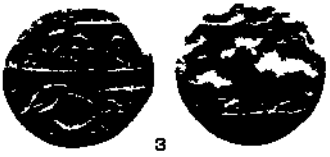
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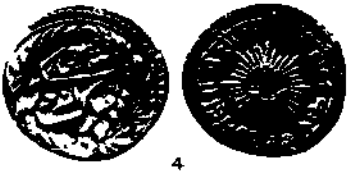
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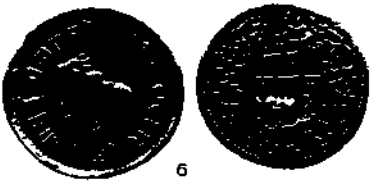
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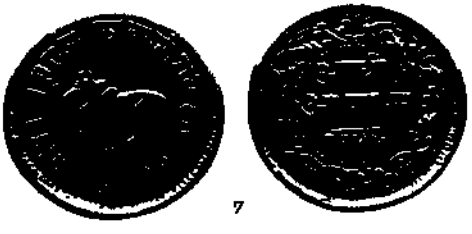
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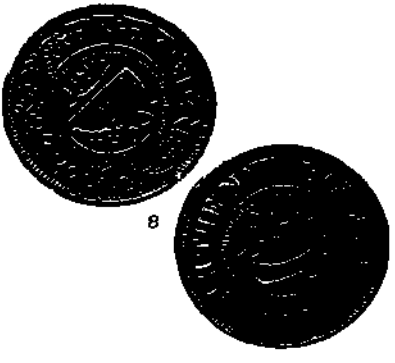
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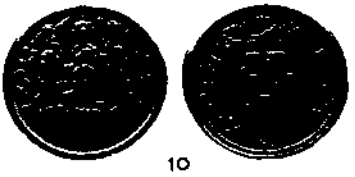
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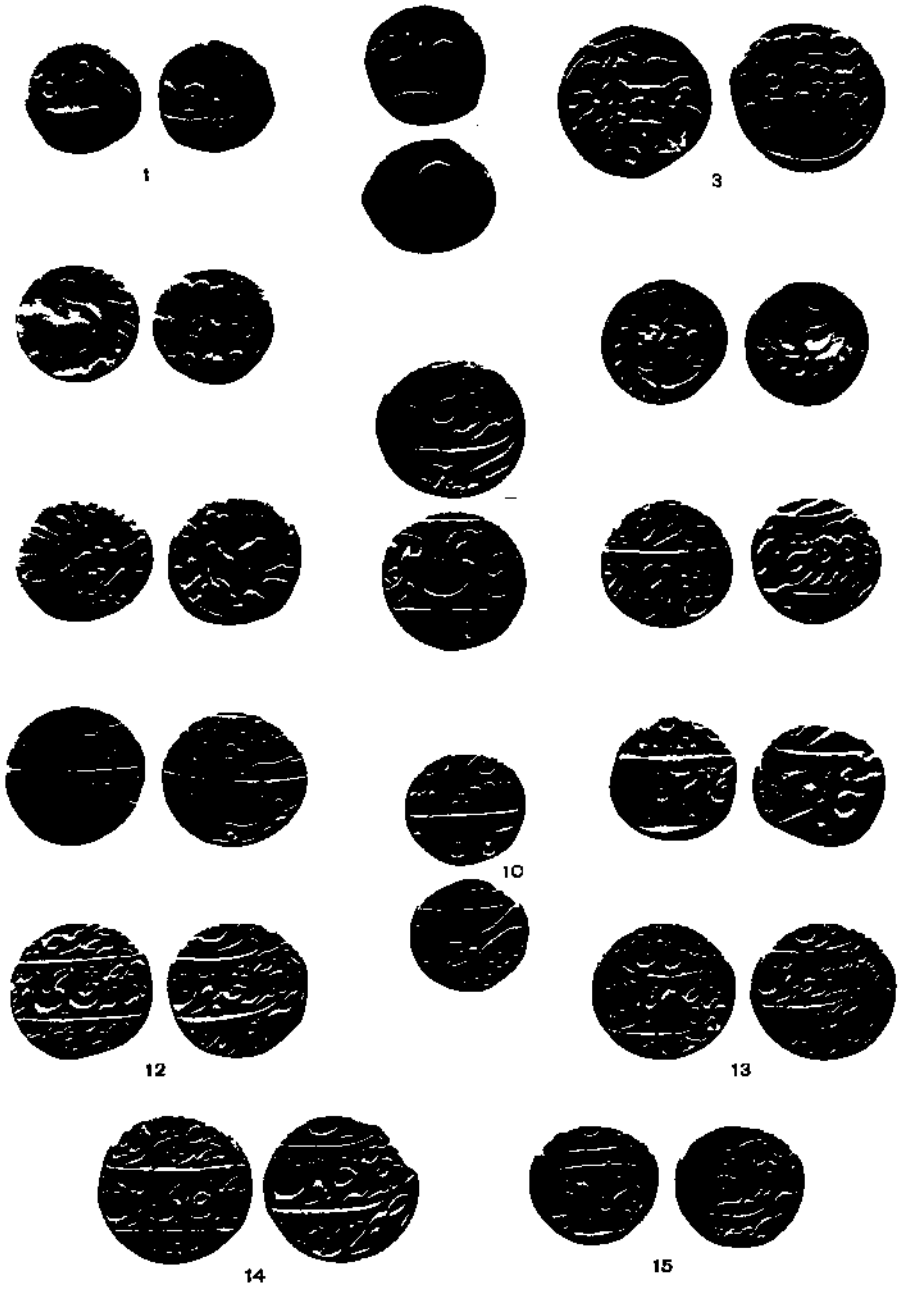
INDORE, JAORĀ, ORCHHĀ, RATLĀM



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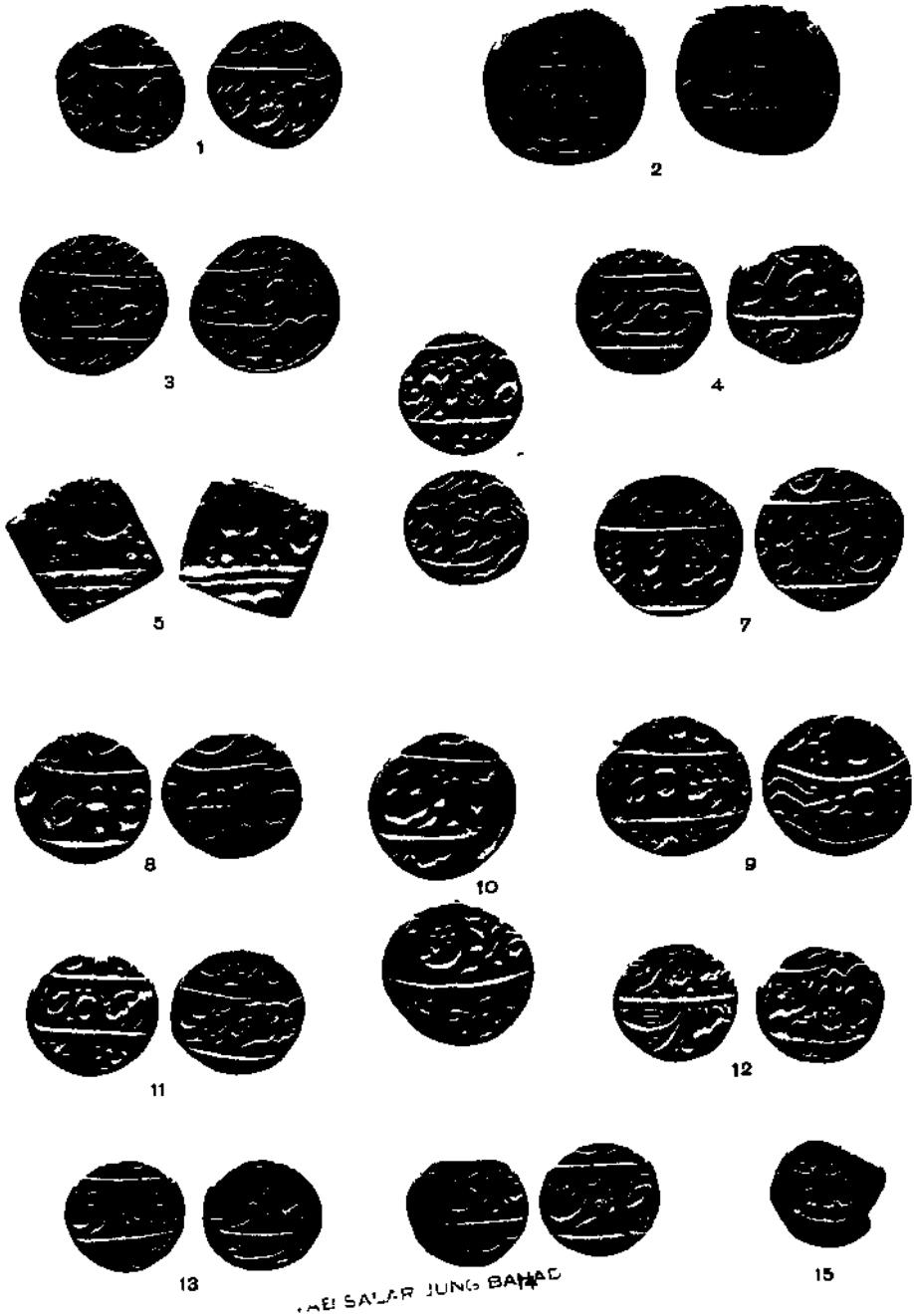

SALAR JUNG BAHAD

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As above, but the two fish enclose a katār instead of the regnal year. Crown instead of kaṭār above fish, and umbrella above crown, 37–40.

In centre one fish surmounted by numeral supporters, two women bareheaded, with hands supporting crown, 41–44.

A fish surmounted by a crown, surmounted by an umbrella—two curved swords enclosing the whole, 45–48.

Supporters, two mermaids holding clubs outwards and pennants inwards. Between staffs of pennants, a shield or boss in centre: above shield a crown surmounted by an umbrella: below, two swords and crossed clubs, 49–57.

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

ابو	father of
ابو الفتح	father of victory
اراي	ornament
از	from, by
است	is
انگلستان	land of the English
انگلند	England
اورنگ	throne
بادشاه	king, emperor
ب	in, with
بر	on, upon, in
بر هفت کشور	in the seven climes
بزمان	in the time of
بجود	with magnificence
بهادر	valiant
بتائید اله	by the help of God
بیت	house, abode
بیت السلطنه	abode of the sultanate
بیگم	lady, queen
پاو	quarter
پناه	protection, refuge
تائید اله	help of God
تاریخ	year, era
	throne
تخت	reigning
ثاني	second
حامی	defender
حامی دین	defender of the faith

حق	Just, a name of God
جناب	Majesty
جلوس	accession
جنگ	war
جود	munificence
جهان	world
خاص خیل	See سینا
خطه	district
چهار	four
دار	house, dwelling
دار الامارة	seat of government
دار الخیر	seat of prosperity
دار الریاست	seat of the government
دار السلطنة	seat of the sultanate
دار الفتح	seat of victory
دار المنصور	,,
دین	faith
در	in
ذو المنن	Lord of bounty
رب	Lord
راو	Rao, king
الرحمن	the Merciful
رأیس	chief
ریاست	government
رفیع الدرجه	exalted in rank
روای	See فرمان
روشن	light
ز	by
زر	gold
زد	struck
زمان	age, time
سال	year
سایه	shadow, protection
سایه فضل الله	shadow of divine favour

سکه	coin
سکه شاهی	royal coin
سکه مبارك	auspicious coin
سلطان عالم	sultan of the world
سپهر	sphere, time
	silver
سینا خاص خیل	senā khāṣ khel: commander of horse
سوای	excellent, superior
سرکار	government
شاه زمان	king of the age
شمشیر	sword
صاحب قرانی	lord of the fortunate conjunction of planets
صولة حنك	Fury in battle
صوبه	province
ظل الله	shadow of God
ظل حقّ	shadow of the Just
عالی نسب	of exalted lineage
عالم	world
عالم پناه	refuge of the world
العادل	the just
علاقه	dependency
علي راجا	king of the ocean
عهد	season, time
عیسوي	Christian
غازي	fighter of infidels
فرمان	command
فرمان روای	one whose commands are law, i.e. sovereign
فرانس	France
فرانگ	Franks, i.e. English
فضل	favour
قیصر هند	Empress (Emperor) of India
قدسي	pure, holy
کایکوار	Gaekwar
کرم	liberality

کنپنی	Company
کوین	queen
کشور	region, clime
لطف الہ	grace of God
لندن	London
مانوس	associated
مرتبہ	rank
المنان	the Bountiful
معظمہ	honoured
الملک الدولہ	lord of the kingdom
ملکہ	queen
میمنت	prosperity
المؤید	strengthened
مولودی	natal
مہاراجہ	mahārāja
مہاراجادھراج	mahārājādhirāja
مہاراو	Maharao
نایب	deputy
نسب	lineage
نشین	sitting *see* تخت
نیم	half
وزیر	vizier
الوحید	the Unique
الواثق باللہ	trusting in God
وکتوریا	Victoria
ہو	He
ہولکر	Holkar
	eight
ہفت	seven
یزدان	God
یک	one

आलीजा	Highness
गायकवाड़	Gaekwar

जरब	struck (ضرب)
दोस्ति	friendship
बुन्दीश	lord of Būndi
बहादुर, बाहादुर	valiant (بہادر)
महारओ	Mahārāo
महाराउ	Mahārāo
महाराजाधिराज	Mahārājādirāja
रंगेशभक्त	devotee of Raṅgeśa
राउ	Rāo
लंधन	London
सरकार	government (سرکار)
सवाई	superior (سواي)
सेनाखास खेल	Senā khās khel
श्री, श्रीमत्	illustrious
होलकर	Holkar

ಪಟ್ಟು	Twenty
ಕೃಷ್ಣ	Krishṇa
ಕಾಸು	cash
ಚಾ	Chā(mundi)
ಮಯಿಲಿಕಾ	*Mayili*
ಸುಹಪ್ಪು	ten

APPENDIX B

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HIJRA AND CHRISTIAN ERAS

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
1130	1717, Dec. 5	1174	1760, Aug. 13	1218	1803, April 23
1131	1718, Nov. 24	1175	1761, ,, 2	1219	1804, ,, 12
1132	1719, ,, 14	1176	1762, July 23	1220	1805, ,, 1
1133	1720, ,, 2	1177	1763, ,, 12	1221	1806, Mar. 21
1134	1721, Oct. 22	1178	1764, ,, 1	1222	1807, ,, 11
1135	1722, ,, 12	1179	1765, June 20	1223	1808, Feb. 28
1136	1723, ,, 1	1180	1766, ,, 9	1224	1809, ,, 16
1137	1724, Sept. 20	1181	1767, May 30	1225	1810, ,, 6
1138	1725, ,, 9	1182	1768, ,, 18	1226	1811, Jan. 26
1139	1726, Aug. 29	1183	1769, ,, 7	1227	1812, ,, 16
1140	1727, ,, 19	1184	1770, April 27	1228	1813, ,, 4
1141	1728, ,, 7	1185	1771, ,, 16	1229	1813, Dec. 24
1142	1729, July 27	1186	1772, ,, 4	1230	1814, ,, 14
1143	1730, ,, 17	1187	1773, Mar. 25	1231	1815, ,, 3
1144	1731, ,, 6	1188	1774, ,, 14	1232	1816, Nov. 21
1145	1732, June 24	1189	1775, ,, 4	1233	1817, ,, 11
1146	1733, ,, 14	1190	1776, Feb 21	1234	1818, Oct. 31
1147	1734, ,, 3	1191	1777, ,, 9	1235	1819, ,, 20
1148	1735, May 24	1192	1778, Jan. 30	1236	1820, ,, 9
1149	1736, ,, 12	1193	1779, ,, 19	1237	1821, Sept. 28
1150	1737, ,, 1	1194	1780, ,, 8	1238	1822, Sept. 18
1151	1738, April 21	1195	1780, Dec. 28	1239	1823, ,, 7
1152	1739, ,, 10	1196	1781, ,, 17	1240	1824, Aug. 26
1153	1740, Mar. 29	1197	1782, ,, 7	1241	1825, ,, 16
1154	1741, ,, 19	1198	1783, Nov. 26	1242	1826, ,, 5
1155	1742, ,, 8	1199	1784, ,, 14	1243	1827, July 25
1156	1743, Feb. 25	1200	1785, ,, 4	1244	1828, ,, 14
1157	1744, ,, 15	1201	1786, Oct. 24	1245	1829, ,, 3
1158	1745, ,, 3	1202	1787, ,, 13	1246	1830, June 22
1159	1746, Jan. 24	1203	1788, ,, 2	1247	1831, ,, 12
1160	1747, ,, 13	1204	1789, Sept. 21	1248	1832, May 31
1161	1748, ,, 2	1205	1790, ,, 10	1249	1833, ,, 21
1162	1748, Dec. 22	1206	1791, Aug. 31	1250	1834, ,, 10
1163	1749, ,, 11	1207	1792, ,, 19	1251	1835, April 29
1164	1750, Nov. 30	1208	1793, ,, 9	1252	1836, ,, 18
1165	1751, ,, 20	1209	1794, July 29	1253	1837, ,, 7
1166	1752, ,, 8	1210	1795, ,, 18	1254	1838, Mar. 27
1167	1753, Oct. 29	1211	1796, ,, 7	1255	1839, ,, 17
1168	1754, ,, 18	1212	1797, June 26	1256	1840, ,, 5
1169	1755, ,, 7	1213	1798, ,, 15	1257	1841, Feb. 23
1170	1756, Sept. 26	1214	1799, ,, 5	1258	1842, ,, 12
1171	1757, ,, 15	1215	1800, May 25	1259	1843, ,, 1
1172	1758, ,, 4	1216	1801, ,, 14	1260	1844, Jan. 22
1173	1759, Aug. 25	1217	1802, ,, 4	1261	1845, ,, 10

A. H.	A. D.		A. H.	A. D.		A. H.	A. D.	
1262	1845, Dec.	30	1279	1862, July	29	1296	1878, Dec.	26
1263	1846, ,,	20	1280	1863, ,,	18	1297	1879, ,,	15
1264	1847, ,,	9	1281	1864, ,,	6	1298	1880, ,,	4
1265	1848, Nov.	27	1282	1865, May	27	1299	1881, Nov.	23
1266	1849, ,,	17	1283	1866, ,,	16	1300	1882, ,,	12
1267	1850, ,,	6	1284	1867, ,,	5	1301	1883, ,,	2
1268	1851, Oct.	27	1285	1868, April	24	1302	1884, Oct.	21
1269	1852, ,,	15	1286	1869, ,,	13	1303	1885, ,,	10
1270	1853, ,,	4	1287	1870, ,,	3	1304	1886, Sept.	30
1271	1854, Sept.	24	1288	1871, Mar.	23	1305	1887, ,,	19
1272	1855, ,,	13	1289	1872, ,,	11	1306	1888, ,,	7
1273	1856, ,,	1	1290	1873, ,,	1	1307	1889, Aug.	28
1274	1857, Aug.	22	1291	1874, Feb.	18	1308	1890, ,,	17
1275	1858, ,,	11	1292	1875, ,,	7	1309	1891, ,,	7
1276	1859, July	31	1293	1876, Jan.	28	1310	1892, July	26
1277	1860, ,,	20	1294	1877, ,,	16	1311	1893, ,,	15
1278	1861, ,,	9	1295	1878, ,,	5	1312	1894, ,,	5

Other Eras

The Saṁvat (Sambat) (سمبت سبوت सवंत्) or era of Vikramāditya begins in 58 B.C.

For Tīpū Sulṭān's Maulūdī era and cyclic years see pp. 71–73.

APPENDIX C

TABLE OF GRAINS AND GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
9	·583	57	3·693	105	6·804	153	9·914
10	·648	58	3·758	106	6·868	154	9·978
11	·712	59	3·823	107	6·933	155	10·044
12	·777	60	3·888	108	6·998	156	10·108
13	·842	61	3·952	109	7·063	157	10·173
14	·907	62	4·017	110	7·128	158	10·238
15	·972	63	4·082	111	7·192	159	10·203
16	1·036	64	4·146	112	7·257	160	10·368
17	1·101	65	4·211	113	7·322	161	10·432
18	1·166	66	4·276	114	7·387	162	10·497
19	1·321	67	4·341	115	7·452	163	10·562
20	1·296	68	4·406	116	7·516	164	10·626
21	1·360	69	4·471	117	7·581	165	10·691
22	1·425	70	4·536	118	7·646	166	10·756
23	1·490	71	4·600	119	7·711	167	10·821
24	1·555	72	4·665	120	7·776	168	10·886
25	1·620	73	4·729	121	7·840	169	10·951
26	1·684	74	4·794	122	7·905	170	11·016
27	1·749	75	4·859	123	7·970	171	11·080
28	1·814	76	4·924	124	8·035	172	11·145
29	1·879	77	4·989	125	8·100	173	11·209
30	1·944	78	5·054	126	8·164	174	11·274
31	2·008	79	5·119	127	8·229	175	11·339
32	2·073	80	5·184	128	8·294	176	11·404
33	2·138	81	5·248	129	8·359	177	11·469
34	2·202	82	5·312	130	8·424	178	11·534
35	2·267	83	5·378	131	8·488	179	11·599
36	2·332	84	5·442	132	8·553	180	11·664
37	2·397	85	5·508	133	8·618	181	11·728
38	2·462	86	5·572	134	8·682	182	11·792
39	2·527	87	5·637	135	8·747	183	11·858
40	2·592	88	5·702	136	8·812	184	11·922
41	2·656	89	5·767	137	8·877	185	11·988
42	2·720	90	5·832	138	8·942	186	12·052
43	2·785	91	5·896	139	9·007	187	12·117
44	2·850	92	5·961	140	9·072	188	12·182
45	2·915	93	6·026	141	9·136	189	12·247
46	2·980	94	6·091	142	9·200	190	12·312
47	3·045	95	6·156	143	9·265	191	12·376
48	3·110	96	6·220	144	9·330	192	12·441
49	3·175	97	6·285	145	9·395	193	12·506
50	3·240	98	6·350	146	9·460	194	12·571
51	3·304	99	6·415	147	9·525	195	12·636
52	3·368	100	6·480	148	9·590	196	12·700
53	3·434	101	6·544	149	9·655	197	12·765
54	3·498	102	6·609	150	9·720	198	12·830
55	3·564	103	6·674	151	9·784	199	12·895
56	3·628	104	6·739	152	9·848	200	12·960

APPENDIX D

TABLE OF INCHES AND MILLIMETRES

Inches.	Millimetres	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.
·25	6·35	70	17·78	1 15	29·21
·30	7·62	·75	19·05	1·20	30·48
·35	8·89	·80	20·32	1·25	31·75
·40	10·16	·85	21·59	1·30	33·02
·45	11·43	·90	22·86	1·35	34·29
·50	12·70	·95	24·13	1·40	35·56
·55	13·97	1·00	25·40	1·45	36·83
·60	15·24	1·05	26·67	1 50	38·10
·65	16·51	1·10	27·94	1·60	41·65

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